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In Clubs of Twenty.....1 50
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

EXTREME UNCTION.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Go! leave me, Priest; my soul would be
Alone with the consoler, Death;
For sadder eyes than thine will see
This crumbling clay yield up its breath;
These shrivelled hands have deeper stains
Than holy oil can cleanse away—
Hands that have plucked the world's coarse gains
As first they plucked the flowers of May.

Call, if thou canst, to those grey eyes
Some faith from youth's traditions wrung;
This fruitless husk which dustward dries
Must bear a heart once, has been young;
On this bowed head the awful Past
Once laid its consecrating hands;
The Future in its purpose vast
Paused, waiting my supreme commands.

But look! whose shadows block the door?
Who are those two that stand aloof?
See! on my hands this freshening gore
Writes o'er again its crimson proof!
My hooked-for death-bed guests are met:—
There by the dead Youth death wrings forth
And there, with eyes that dread me yet,
The ghost of my ideal stands!

God bends from out the deep and says—
"I gave thee the great gift of life:
Was thee not called in many ways?
Are not my earth and heaven at strife?
I gave thee of my seed to sow,
Bringest thou me my hundred-fold?"
Can I look up with face aglow,
And answer, "Father, here is gold"

I have been innocent; God knows
When first this wakeful life began,
Not grape with grape more kind y grows
Than I with every opulent man.
Now here I gasp; what lose my kind,
When the last ebbing breath shall part
What binds of love and service blind
This being to the world's sad heart?

Christ still was wandering o'er the earth
Without a place to lay his head;
He found free welcome at my hearth,
He sl ared my cup and broke my bread.
Now, when I hear those steps subdue
That bring the other world to this,
My snake-turned nature, sunk in slime,
Starts sideway with defiant hiss.

Upon the hour when I was born,
'Twas said, "a babe shall be,"
And the great Maker did not scorn
Out of himself to fashion me;
He came to me with his tingling looks,
And Heaven's rich instincts in me grew.
As effortless as woodland nooks
Send violets up and paint them blue.

Yes, I who now, with angry tears,
An exiled look to brutish clod,
Have bartered unreached for Canaan years
A spark of the eternal God;
A child who long How shall I back
The trust for such high gifts given?
Here's the light bulb but never a track
Whereby to crawl away from heaven.

Men think it is an awful sight
To see a soul just set adrift,
On that drear voyage from the shore
The embonos shadows never lift;
But I'm more awful to be loved
A helpless infant newly born,
Whose little hands unconscious hold
The keys of darkness and of morn.

Mine held them once: I flung away
Those keys that might have open set
The golden sutice of the day;
But clutch the keys of darkness yet:—
I hear the reapers sing'ng go
Unto the harvest; I shall might
With them have chosen, here below
Groping and doting at the gates of night.

O glorious Youth, ti at once was mine!
O high ideal! all in vain
Ye enter at this ruined shrine
Where worship may not shall rise again:
The bat and owl inhabit here,
The snake nestles by the altar stone.
The sacred vessels moulder near,
The image of the God is gone.

TOYS,

And Their Makers.

We know not whether to address this paper to young or old boys. The most wordly-minded amongst us has a soft place in his heart, and a tender recollection of his young free days, when he neither knew nor cared anything about acceptances, or the trouble of not meeting them; He lives his childhood over again in his children; and he has toys of his own, if he would only admit it, and they are apt to turn out rather expensive. Our toys, however, are not of an expensive kind. We go in for quantity, not quality. The smashing instinct is strong within us, and coppers are scarce. In this spirit let us see what Young England is doing just now in the toy market.

The bazaars are the places, we find, where we can get everything for a penny. The little ones may here indulge themselves as they please with their own pocket money. Penny toys are an expression of the age. Only think what can be obtained for a modest penny "tip." Astonishing as it may appear, the little ones may really have a large assortment to choose from for this small coin: Noah's ark, soldiers, figures of all kinds, dinner-sets, and every notion that a toy can fashion.

All the cheaper class of toys are of foreign manufacture. Penny toys come from Germany. They have their birth in the black pine forests of Thuringia. The Dryads and Hamadryads are not dead, but sleeping. What echoes of laughter spring from these old gloomy pine woods. The great toy capital is Sonneburg, where men, women and children are employed upon their manufacture. The cost of toys at the place of their manufacture is infinitely small. The wood, the only material of which they are made is nothing; twopence-halfpenny. The labor is scarcely more valuable. Toys, in these old forests, are made upon the most approved modern principle of division of labor. Any toy we may take up has gone through half a dozen hands. By this means great rapidity is attained in their manufacture, and the prime cost at home is less than a halfpenny a piece. The transit along mountain roads, by wain-carriage to Rotterdam, whence they are conveyed by steam to England, costs more than their manufacture, but yet there is a profit left to the vendor, which proves the true smallness of toys; but the more expensive, highly finished, and elaborate ones still come from Germany or the adjecent countries. Great numbers come from Grunhelmsacher, in Saxony, but the town of Nuremberg may be called monopoly for metal-work, even in the matter of toys. All the leaden soldiers in boxes are made here, whilst the tin railroads, and locomotive, and steam vessels of every primitive character and form, come from Biberach, in Wirtemberg. The cuirasses, and helmets, and guns come from Hesse Cassel, a highly military little kingdom; and from its by-neighbor, Prussia, we have the pretty little toy-interiors, of kitchens, drawing-rooms and other interiors, fitted with model furniture and goods.

It is no mean proof of the manner in which the Prussians are educated, that those very elegant little toys are all made by prisoners under penal servitude. We wonder what sort of a figure our felons would make at the like occupation. Some of the details are capitally modeled. There, for instance, is a toy butcher's shop, with all the joints hanging on their hooks. They are made in paper, and show that the modelers must have copied them from the originals. The governing powers in Germany do not think it beneath them to give an art education to the children engaged in the manufacture of toys. The duke of Saxe-Meiningen has established schools for this purpose, and the result is that the most beautiful models of animals made in papier-mache come from his dominions. They are too good, however, for playthings, and are more likely to find their way to the mantelpiece as ornaments. There is a tendency in this country, we fear, to go far too much in for constructing toys for boys that are not only too expensive for the general purse, but too scientific and elaborate—model locomotives, which go by steam, working pumps, model steam-vessels, mice running by machinery, and, for the girls, dolls that move along the table, raise their arms, and cry papa and mamma. This is carrying machinery into the nursery with a vengeance. It may be very well calculated to foster the mechanical spirit, but not to relax the mind, the proper object of toys. They are far too expensive, we know that a larger quantity of meat fit for human beings is not eaten by them, although they require meat, and this not because the rejected article is impossible to procure, or otherwise, because the prejudice of ages has implanted in the breast of most people a fanciful horror of horseflesh.

IN FRANCE

there was an opposition as strong and an unreasoning as any that is likely to be found in England. For more than three years the authorities declined to give the requisite permission to open a shop in Paris for the sale. But as the French gentlemen proudly said, things have changed now.

At the official reception at the beginning of the New Year, the Minister of Agriculture congratulated the French Committee on the result obtained. There are now twenty-three butchers' shops in Paris, at which nothing but horseflesh is sold, and it is, as a matter of fact, sold at a price much below that of beef. This certainly is a great result to have attained. For the meat is sold is must be bought, and we should have thought that the difficulty of finding buyers would have been even greater than that of finding sellers. To get

THE POOR

to eat a new thing, however salutary, cheap, and nutritious the dish may be, is a real triumph. The English poor hate all novelties. They will not eat rice, they will not even eat brown bread. They will have the whitest, pollest most slimy bread they can get for their money. The day when they will be hunters' shops in London where the poor will buy millions of pounds of horseflesh, knowing that it is horseflesh, is still, we fear, far distant. But the beginning must be made, if such a thing is ever to be made at all. The first necessary beginning has been made in England is due to the enthusiasm and the perseverance of those who organized this dinner.—*Saturday Review.*

MR. WEED tells the following story: Though innocent of guano upon a far away island, we did once get our foot into it. Many years ago, an estimable friend—long a distinguished member of Congress from a neighboring State—submitted a discovery to us which he regarded as of great agricultural importance. This was the conversion, by a chemical process, of a peculiar soil (abounding in New Jersey) into guano. He posted off with our friend to the German philosopher, who held the secret, into New Jersey, where the experiment was being tried upon alternate rows of corn. The effect was manifest. The hills of corn, stimulated by the guano, were healthy and vigorous, and towering above their yellow, spindle, sickly neighbors. All this looked well. It seemed almost certain that Red Bank soil could be converted into gold. "Mr. Donnerwind" was as complacent as was his predecessor while he thanked our friend Phillip Verdeau about a "list of gand" buried in the ruins of St. Ruth. But, though all looked well, we suggested an analysis before "we takes our choice and pays our money." This was assented to, and we repaired, with prepared specimens of home-made guano, to Professor Doremus, whose analysis, when perfected, disclosed the interesting fact that the fertilizing qualities of this New Jersey sand depended upon the quantity of dead fish mixed with it!

A HORSE DINNER.

On Thursday last a banquet was given, at the Langham Hotel, for the purpose of introducing horseflesh to the English public in a formal and solemn way. Everything was done to invest the novelty with all the attractions of which it was capable. Covers were laid for over one hundred and fifty persons, and the organization of the entertainment was admirable.

THERE HORSES

had been provided for the party, but it was a work of difficulty not only to get them but to kill them, for there is a statutory provision forbidding the killing of horses within the bills of mortality except in private yards or in the yards of licensed knackers. The sacrifice was therefore performed in a quiet retreat in the country; but even this was only half the difficulty. It was not easy to overcome the prejudices of hotel-keepers; and to get a room where the credit of the establishment would not suffer, and where a hundred and fifty persons could dine, was not a very slight task to accomplish. However, perseverance and courage can accomplish almost anything; and at the appointed hour abundance of horseflesh in every possible form was placed on the table. The victims, as we have said, were three in number, and after having been fed up for periods varying from five weeks to two days, they were all killed on the Wednesday week before the dinner. One was a very old white cart-horse, aged twenty-two years; the second was quite a young brown cart-horse, aged four years, and the third was a horse which once was a celebrity, was counted the first stepper in London, ran in a brougham, and once fetched seven hundred guineas. With these materials, as much horseflesh was served as human nature could possible endure, and the management of every detail was so excellent that full justice, and perhaps even more than justice, was done to the novel kind of food offered to an enlightened public.

BILL OF FARE.

The dinner began with a clear soup and a thick, both very well made, but neither equal in flavor to the soup furnished at any well-appointed place of entertainment. With the fish was served sauces, into the composition of which horse flesh somehow entered, but which was merely very good sauce, and had no special flavor. Then came a terrine of the livers of these good animals, and some cold sausages, which were exceedingly well made, and presented the horse in an eminently satisfactory light. The fillet and the loin followed, and a slow, all very tolerably good, and reminding British consumers strongly of the Palais Royal and the beef served there to innocent foreigners. A turkey was also served with the roast, on which something had been supplied by the three heroes of the evening, whose photographs were sold during the feast, giving a strange air of reality and identity to the proceeding. Then came the tongues of these deceased celebrities, and these tongues were so good that in a world where ox-tongues did not exist they would be stared at be prized highly. This delicacy was followed by the event of the evening, the exhibition of a gigantic mass once belonging to the hinder parts of the four-year-old. It included the dear creature's loin and hind-quarter, it was carried in solemn state on the shoulders of four men, and was preceded by a mounted trumpeter, clad in scarlet picked out with silver horses, and blowing a trumpet. This was the test dish of the evening, and showed what horse flesh can do when it tries. It is like beef, so succulent and not so palatable—but with a rather more gamey flavor, and perhaps more tender and digestible. A few cold specimens of the three horses thus finished the horse part of the banquet. There was a pudding which was rich, and slightly and a dish called "boiled withers," which looked outside like glue, and tasted like the essence of fag ends of innumerable shoulders of mutton set in isinglass. Whether human race will, we guess, dispense henceforth with beef and mutton; and so perhaps it will with the only other dish that remains to be noticed—jelly made of horse flesh which, once lifted high in the air with a noble brougham-horse standing on it, elicted the admiration of London. Invaluable as these feet had been in life, they imparted a rather rank taste to jelly; and the more modest and unpretending foot of the calf will better supply our wants.

The horse, as an article of human food, was thus abundantly represented, and everything was done to show what could be made of this neglected animal.

GENERAL RESULT

may be said to be that persons who cannot get good beef or good mutton may be thankful to get good horseflesh, if they will but overcome their prejudices. The presidents of the entertainment were divided in opinion as to whether the primary object of the banquet was simply to overcome an unreasonable prejudice, or to provide the poor with a cheaper kind of meat than beef. The first object is indisputably attained with regard to all who were present. That killing horses for food might easily lead to abuses is evident, and so strong was the apprehension lest the guests might be haunted with a suspicion that they were eating, or had decoyed into eating diseased animals, that certificates from veterinary surgeons were exhibited before dinner to the effect that the horses to be eaten were in a sound, healthy, flourishing state immediately previous to their execution. And all these precautions are taken, when well-chosen animals are properly kept, and all the aries of cooking known to civilized man are applied; then horseflesh is capable of affording quite worth tasting once in a way as a curiosity, and in every respect resembling the beef served in the ordinary restaurant of Paris. Whether the discovery that horses may be safely eaten is destined to be of any great permanent service to the English poor may be doubted. It is quite possible to say at what price healthy animals could be supplied for the table if once a steady demand for the article was created. But it is much to the credit of horseflesh that it is quite good when the animal is old and has done work as it is when taken from a young horse just beginning its career of labor. Thus the horse may do all the labor of which it is capable, and serve its master faithfully for years, and yet at the end of its time contribute a splendid roast to the table of its master, and some strongly-set boiled withers to the table of its master's servants. It is not at present possible to know what use, on a large scale, horseflesh can be put to if eaten, as to know that it can be eaten, and can supply a large variety of palatable and wholesome dishes. The rest will come in time, and our posterity will learn how to decide with nicety at what moment the wearied cabhorse shall be released from his misery, and ornament the table and satisfy the appetites of those whose lot too stiff and weak to drag along the streets any more.

There is some gain in having made the experiment, and some day we shall know how great the gain is. But the mere conquest of a

PREJUDICE

is in itself a benefit to society, whether horseflesh ever becomes, or does not become, a favorite article of English diet. It seems absurd, certainly, as was stated in a letter read after the dinner from a Society of French sympathizers, that every month there should be wasted in England million of pounds of meat, when at the same time there are millions of English people in want of meat. We do not know whether the facts are at all as stated, for the Committees of Foreign Societies are apt to sprinkle their millions pretty freely over a statistical statement, and that millions of pounds of horseflesh are wasted every month in England seems rather a hazardous assertion. But it is quite enough to know that a large quantity of meat fit for human beings is not eaten by them, although they require meat, and this not because the rejected article is impossible to procure, or otherwise, because the prejudice of ages has implanted in the breast of most people a fanciful horror of horseflesh.

GOD'S ANVIL.

Pain's furnace heat within me quivers,
God's breath upon the flame doth blow,
And all my heart in anguish shivers,
And trembles at the fiery glow.
And yet I whisper, As God will!
And in his lowliest fire hold still.

He comes and lays my heart, all heated,
On the hard anvil, minded so
Into his own fair shape to beat it,
With his great hammer, blow on blow,
And yet I whisper, As God will!
And at his heaviest blows hold still.

He takes my softened heart and beats it,
The sparks fly off at every blow;
He turns it o'er and heats it,
And lets it cool and makes it glow;
And yet I whisper, As God will!
And in his mighty hand hold still.

Why should I murmur? for the sorrow
Thus only longer lived would be;
Its end my come, and will, to-morrow,
When God has done his work to me;
So I say trusting, As God will!
And, trusting to the end, hold still.

He kindles for my profit purely
Affliction's glowing fiery brand,
And all his heavenly love I see surely
Inflicted by a master hand;
So I say trusting, As God will!
And hope in him and suffer still.

The Heir of an Old Sinner---How He was Chosen and What Became of Him.

("Paris Gossip" of the Boston Post:)

The death of Count Vigier, who, for a while, held the *haut du grave* in Paris, owing to his great wealth, his good humor, and his good dinners, excites attention. When with diminished wealth and increasing age the good humor and good dinners had departed, not even memory staid behind; and even those who had enjoyed them to the fullest extent had forgotten the very existence of Count Vigier for many years past; and yet he once held a conspicuous place among the sleepers in the Chamber of Peers, and was honored with the esteem and friendship of the King, Louis Philippe. Never was there a greater illustration of the blindness of fortune than that furnished by the story of Count Vigier. He was the natural son of old Vigier, who was the first to establish the floating baths upon the Seine, whereby an immense fortune was realized in a shorter time than was ever witnessed in those days, when the *corps de bourse* and the speculations in land were unknown. When the millionaire was about to die, being possessed with the idea of leaving his immense fortune to one single heir, he was much troubled in mind which of his countless offspring—all of them natural and numerous as the sands on the sea-shore—should inherit his gains. So one fine day a sort of prize show was held in the ponts upon the floating bath moored at the Port Royal. The old Pacha, in white flannel trowsers and yellow slippers, with his head tied up in a Turkish handkerchief, as was the hideous fashion of those days, lay at ease on the horse-hair divan which runs along the wall. His progeny, youths and maidens of all ages were brought in one by one, and then ranged against the opposite wall, and, as his eye ran along the line, he gazed at each one with pride and joy. Some he found not so fair as they were infants; others he had not seen at all. One of these, a little black-eyed urchin, attracted his attention more than the rest, from the eager curiosity with which he gazed upon the flute which lay among the books upon the table by the old Turk's side. The boy's fingers seemed actually to be moving in uncontrolled eagerness to catch at the instrument; and the old *bonze* man of pleasure, discerning in the little fellow so much precocity, graciously bade the boy approach and take up the instrument, giving him permission even to handle it if he so pleased. To his utter amazement the child seized it at once, and placing it to his lips gratified the whole court, and, mighty presence in which he stood, trolled forth the most pleasing version of "*Il pleut bergere*" ever performed. The old Pacha was enchanted. He did once been a performer himself before gout and good living had weakened his powers. The flute was kept by his side as an especial memento of his former triumph, and his eyes glistened as he heard the unforgotten air by which those triumphs had so often been achieved. His choice was made on the instant—the establishment of sons and daughters were dismissed with presents and with settlements according to their needs, and the young Achille was forthwith proclaimed by notary's letters the sole heir of the noble house of Vigier. The father survived not long: and Achille was fortunate in every feature of his life, was courted, as is the custom in France, to marry the daughter of the Duc d'Eckmuhl, who, by the influence of Vigier rather plebeian for his son-in-law, demanded of Louis Dichuit, the parvis-son to call him Count. Louis Dichuit, who, loving of all things to feed well, and who insisted on learning the history of the applicant and made the Duke relate even the minutest details of the story. After laughing heartily at the recounting of the water Pacha, the monarch gaily suggested a title of Count. "*Comte de Bonardeau*," he exclaimed, "would not that be appropriate?" The Duke scarcely relished the joke, and was fain to grin and bear it; and the monarch, finding that the nobleman finally accorded the title of Count Vigier to the little jute-player, who soon became one of the most illustrious among the illustrious men of the day, and always took the name of wit in others, and deemed necessary for political meeting, as a whetstone whereon wit might be sharpened to any degree of keeness. He had become the owner of one of the finest domains of France, that of Pont de Brax, and it was through an ogle held there by the Ministers of that day, including Thiers and Guizot, that they do say the first blow of the pickax was given which eventually sapped the Government of July to its foundation. But the most terrible effect was produced by the excesses to which the noble guests gave way on that occasion, and the account as given in the opposition papers of the day is redolent of the contempts for the Government of July. It subsided over by the drunken heroes of the low midnight revel of Grand Vaux. The son of Achille married not long after Mlle. Cruvelli, of the Opera, and, having fixed his residence at Nice, has been lost to Paris for many years.

Population and Marriage.

In the discussion of the army bill in France, during the present winter, the question of what causes the slow rate of increase in the population of France was vigorously examined. The effect which service in the army exercises, was considered, and it was declared that the late and imperfect marriages which the conscription occasions is a great cause of the small rate of births in France. The *Temps*, an able journal, thus touches upon the matter—

"Does recruitment exercise an influence on the age at which marriages take place, or not? Some persons maintain that it does; others the contrary. Wapaens, who may be considered an impartial statistician, says that in England the mean age for men is 25.94 years, and in France it is 28.41. The ages at which 10,000 bachelors marry in the two countries are, according to that writer, as follows:

	England.	France.
Under 20 years	27	259
20 to 25	1,973	3,740
25 to 30	5,853	3,998
30 to 35	958	1,321
35 to 40	504	472
40 to 50	215	152
50 to 60	70	38

Evidently if fewer young men from 20 to 25 marry in France than in England, there must be some impediment. The hindrance once removed, things might be supposed to resume their course; that is to say, young men who have passed the period at which marriage is prohibited might be expected to hasten to make up for lost time. Now that is not the case. In fact, by adding to the 3,075 young Frenchmen aged from 20 to 25, who have drawn a good number, or who were exonerated by purchase or otherwise, the remainder of ages has implanted in the breast of most people a fanciful horror of horseflesh.

Pancake Leather.

The demand for cheap shoes has been so pressing of late years, says the Lynn *Reporter*, that it has induced the most rigid economy in the manufacture. Hardly a scrap of leather is allowed to waste. The wagon loads of odds and ends made in cutting, the refuse of the splitting machines, are all worked up again into that kind of leather known as "pancake." This is made by pasting and pressing together the scraps of which we have spoken. This being rolled and dried, is made to do service, in the cheaper grades of shoes, as inner sole leather, or as "lifts" for heels. So skillfully are these operations performed that sometimes the substitute is, for some purposes, almost as good as the genuine article. Some firms do a large business in the manufacture of "pancake," which is accomplished by powerful machinery driven by steam.

GREAT MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Speeches of Ex-Gov. Curtin, Senator Nye, Hon. G. A. Grow and Others.

The State Convention Indorsed.

The meeting Thursday evening, in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, in honor of the proceedings of the State Convention, was a formidable demonstration of the people. The academy, from parquette to dome, was packed, seats, galleries and aisles, with a brilliant and intelligent audience. The whole affair was an ovation to the principles and men of the party, and from first to last was characterized with the utmost enthusiasm. Hundreds were turned away, and had it not been for heavy rain large meetings would have been organized outside. Mayor McMichael presided. After some felicitous remarks by the Mayor, ex-Governor Curtin was introduced, when he spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I could scarcely lay claim to the ordinary emotions of a man did I fail to feel complimented by such a reception as that which you have so graciously extended to me; and indeed I feel that I have been highly complimented by the action of the Convention of the Republican party of Pennsylvania which met in this city during the present week.

Having accepted the invitation extended to me, I am here to-night to acknowledge my appreciation of the partiality of that convention towards myself. It may not be inappropriate for me to remark that it was long anticipated that the Republican party of Pennsylvania, at the first opportunity, would give fitting expression to the grateful sentiments which swell up from the hearts of this people towards the greatest soldier of the age, and would nominate General Grant for the Presidency.

The action of the Convention in this particular finds a prompt and cordial response in the head and the heart of every loyal citizen of Pennsylvania, and it only requires the usual formula of conventional State nominations, and the action of the National Convention of this great party, to place General Grant before the people, and then the formula of electing to place him in the Presidential chair. [Applause.] It is a source of much gratification to me personally to know that that party has, with so much unanimity, responded to the popular demand by nominating a man toward whom public sentiment all over the loyal part of this Republic pointed so steadily.

So far as concerning the nomination for the Vice Presidency, I have only to say that the importance and value of the distinguished honor cannot be over-estimated by me, when I reflect that it comes from a Convention properly constituted, not only of the delegated representatives of the State and of the great party that has ever been faithful to the Government in all its struggles for life.

I know full well that when in her full measure of dignity and power Pennsylvania presents the name of one of her citizens at the National Convention her voice will be respected. But if he whose name they have been pleased to present to the Convention should be defeated by the National Convention, he will be found, as heretofore, working faithfully with those who work for the good and virtuous and loyal and true—the nominees of the Convention. [Great applause.]

My friends, permit me to say I have never pretended to be in advance of public opinion, knowing that I have only been the representative of the people. Standing on the ground connected with the Republican party on its first organization, I have ever identified myself with its progress. I have adhered to its principles, and the humble part I have taken in the struggles of the party, step by step. In its infancy, I watched that great party struggling with the great idea of human freedom; and I stood by it in its struggles for life from its birth until the best of our people went down to death to maintain our Government, and to purify it, and when slavery and treason were crushed beneath the irresistible power of this great party. [Great applause.]

I am to-day with the progress made by that party. I shall be with it in the future; and as public sentiment becomes stronger and stronger, I trust to be found in the front line of the battle for entire respect for, and recognizes in the broadest sense all the rights to which all mankind are entitled. [Cheers.] It has already shaken off the shackles of caste and race from its distance; and where the white man was unfit to govern and had failed in his fidelity, the ballot has been given to the black man. [Applause.]

I repeat to you that I am with my party in its progress, and will be found with it in the hour of danger, and will never be found to betrayed us, we blindly consenting—unto war and death.

Mr. Grow was followed by the Hon. A. K. McClure. Resolutions indorsing the action of the State Convention were adopted, when the meeting adjourned, with cheers for Grant, Curtin and Congress.

Dexter to Beat 2:17 1-4.

From the Field, Turf and Farm.

Mr. Robert Bonner has given more study to the foot of the horse than any other man in the country, if not in the world, and he has profited by that study. We would rather be guided by his judgment on the diseases of the foot, than by that of any other distinguished veterinaries. When Mr. Bonner purchased Dexter the horse was lame in one of his fore feet, a slight lameness that seemed to be permanent. After driving him on the road, Mr. Bonner determined to relieve him if possible; accordingly, with the opening of winter he commenced an operation on his foot. After much patience, and with no little skill, the hoof has been pared in so easy and natural a manner as to afford complete relief. The horse does not walk the least lame now; and we are informed that the shoe, taken from the lame fore foot, worn by Dexter when he made his remarkable time of 2:17¼, at Buffalo, fits inside of the shoe worn at present, so great has been the expansion of his foot under careful treatment. Mr. Bonner makes this argument: The lameness of the horse must have shortened his stride, and if he could trot in 2:17¼ with a contracted foot, with the lameness removed and the stride lengthened, he should be able to go faster than he has ever gone. We understand that it is within the range of possibilities that Dexter will make his appearance in public, perhaps for the benefit of a charitable institution, some time during the coming summer. He will be exhibited on the Fashion Course, with one or two other representatives of Mr. Bonner's famous stable. Doble will probably drive the horse, and make him mark below 2:17¼, which it is believed he can do with perfect ease. It will not be a race—no money or anything at stake—but simply an exhibition for the gratification of the public.

A STIRRING SPEECH.

BY GENERAL LEMUEL TODD

On Taking the Chair as President of the Republican State Convention in Philadelphia.

Gentlemen of the Convention: I have no words with which I can fitly express my profound sense of the honor conferred on me by being selected to preside over your deliberations. The best return I can make for your kindness will be an honest effort to discharge the duties of the position with fidelity and in the interest of the great principles we profess, and of the great party to which we belong.

The circumstances under which we meet are no less novel than they are grave and important in their character, and require for their happy solution the noblest efforts of patriotism and the highest qualities of statesmanship. The fell spirit of treason, which for four years plunged the country in civil war, and revealed in stupendous sacrifices of life and treasure, was not exorcised by the surrender of its armies, but survived that catastrophe and carried down to the present hour its baleful influences, hindering and thwarting needful legislation, and demoralizing and corrupting the highest public functionaries. Encouraged and aided by a recreant and depraved Chief Magistrate, its adherents have neglected all efforts at conciliation, and insolently demanded not only immunity from punishment, but also vaster and more influential powers and privileges than they possessed before the commission of their crimes.

Instead of recognizing and appreciating the lenity of Congress and its reluctance to resort to extreme measure, they have deliberately scorned and rejected all its proffers of settlement, and interpreted its forbearance as proof of timidity, and a want of resolute purpose to insist on meting out and perpetuating the grand results which legitimately spring from the conquests of treason and rebellion. Acting under these influences and convictions they each succeeding day became more aggressive and defiant, emboldened by apparent success, the open proposal was proclaimed of usurping the government, and of treating as nullities all legislation enacted for the security of the emancipated race.

In subservience to this intention, and in concert with the disloyal sentiment of the country, Andrew Johnson has falsified all his pledges and professions, betrayed the party that elevated him to his keeping, prostituted his patronage and power to the basest ends, shamefully affiliated with criminals and traitors and outraged and defied the known will of the people, thereby encouraging them to the commission of fresh crimes, and rendering the punishment of our republican institutions. With a promptness and vigor demanded by the seriousness of the crisis and the magnitude of the subject, they invoked the great constitutional remedy of impeachment, and the faithless and unfaithful servant stands a culprit before the bar of the Senate, charged with the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors. That his conviction and removal from office will speedily follow no man can doubt. Sternly and remorselessly let the sentence be pronounced, and the penalty inflicted, that his administration may become hateful as a crime, and odious as an example to stay forever in the annals of the people.

Next to the removal of his accidency no question of greater importance is presented than the restoration of the national credit and the plighted faith of the country and its protection from the shame, fraud, and disaster of repudiation. Naturally these enemies of the Union, not content with those who by force of arms they overthrown it, but also those who, too cowardly to take up arms in the attempt, sympathized with the effort as hostile to the payment of the debt contracted in preserving our integrity as a nation, believe that the creditors of the government by bloody war, they propose the same result by the ruin of its credit and the repudiation of its obligations, and are now by subtle and villainous appeals to the passions and prejudices of the lowest dregs of regard for equality, seeking to debauch the popular mind, and lead it to the perpetration of the lowest dishonesty. It is our duty not only to resist these insidious and villainous designs, but to expose the folly and infamy of the attempt, but also to proclaim our unalterable purpose to maintain inviolate the faith and honor of the Government, by paying to the last dollar its bonds, according to the standard of value by which the money in its existence was preserved, and its triumph assured. As no shadow or taint rested upon our loyalty amid the clash of arms, so no loss in the currency of the country shall attach to our part with the ethics of thieves and pickpockets.

Just now, the question, Who shall be our next President? excites more than usual interest, for on the result depends the solution of questions of measureless importance to the peace, dignity and power of the country. All the issues growing out of our recent troubles, and involved in the transition of the nation into a wider and grander career of political life, and life must receive their color and direction, in a great degree, from him. They will bear the impress of his character and genius, and carry down to future generations the influence for weal or for woe of his policy, his capacity for greatness and statesmanship, or its on his name the stigma of failure and inferiority. Happily, it requires no prophetic inspiration to answer the question.

As four years ago a mighty conflict was in throes of civil war, trembling for life at each shock of battle, all eyes were fixed on Abraham Lincoln, the civilian, and all hopes of all loyal hearts centered around him, confiding in his purity, honesty, and wisdom for guidance and deliverance, so now in the midst of civil convulsion and organic reconstruction, with one accord all eyes and all hearts turn with intense interest, trust and hope to the unsurpassed and unrivaled soldier, Ulysses S. Grant, and demand his elevation to the Presidency. Like his great martyred predecessor, he enjoys the confidence and love of the people, who love him for his purity and simplicity, honor him for his splendid achievements, his heroic integrity, unflinching performance of duty, and brave out-spoken condemnation of Presidential usurpation and unfaithfulness.

With Grant and Curtin as candidates, the way to victory is open. The speaker then said that Pennsylvania, the second State in the Union in population, had long enough been the football of the politicians of the country, and the time and now come for her to assert her true place, power, and demand the recognition of her sister States. This morning we have heard the first booming of the guns of triumph from the Granite State; this is the first wave of victory that is to be borne to the West. There will be no power to resist our progress and triumph; for with justice and truth, humanity and God on our side, we are sure to prevail against the devil and his angels.

Death and Burial of Admiral Bell

The particulars of the drowning of Admiral Bell at Osaka, are narrated in the Japan *Times*. On the morning of December 11th, Admiral Bell, accompanied by Flag-Lieutenant Reid and thirteen men, started from the Hartford in a ship's boat to go up to Osaka. He had been waiting for two or three days for a chance to get across, and became impatient and said he would go, although it was blowing hard. They started with a rudder only. As they were crossing the bar the boat dipped into the sea, and as her rudder was out of the water a sea struck her on the stern and capsized her. Lieutenant Reid seeing what had occurred, lowered a boat to the rescue. The relief arrived within a few yards of the capsized boat and saw the Admiral hanging on, when the poor old man, overcome and losing his hold, went down. His body was washed ashore a short time afterwards. Three of the sailors were saved; the remainder, twelve persons in all, were drowned. The bodies were all recovered. The prostration of this sad intelligence the flags of all the vessels in port were placed at half-mast, and the officers of the squadron assumed badges of crape. On Tuesday, December 01, the funeral took place. A procession of thirty-three boats accompanied the dead from the ship to the shore. The pall-bearers were American and English captains. During the solemn ceremony minute guns were fired from all the American men-of-war. The procession moved from the shore to the graves, accompanied by marines and seamen from both services, the band of H. M. S. Ocean playing a dirge. The dead were now on the shoulders of sturdy sailors, every coffin draped in the American flag, and the thirteen were laid side by side in the little cemetery, with poor Dr. Page, Assistant Surgeon of the Hartford, who was buried on Christmas day, and an English officer, whose name is not known. At sunset the most touching ceremony of all took place. As the sun's last beams were gilding the mountain-tops they hauled the Admiral's flag to the very mast-head, saluted it with the number of guns he was accustomed to receive when alive, and then struck it forever!

THE Charleston, South Carolina, *Daily News*, feels very sore over the New Hampshire election. It says: "New Hampshire gone to the devil by the usual majority!" Such was the brief dispatch from one of our attentive special correspondents. To us of the South it should teach the bitter lesson, how uncertain are the currents of popular feeling in the North, and that our deliverance, if it can only be accomplished by a general political reaction in the Northern States may yet be far distant.

SENATOR WADE.

A Correspondent's Gossip With and About Him---His Policy if Made President---His Past Record---His Views on Impeachment.

FEATURES OF HIS POLICY IF MADE PRESIDENT.

"I told a man the other day," said the Senator, "when he commenced trying to pump me about my intentions, for the benefit of some New York newspaper, that I hadn't forgotten the picture in the old elementary spelling book of the milkmaid arranging what she was to do with her chickens before they were hatched. But then," he continued, "I should be a very curiously constituted man if I did not do something as to what my course ought to be, in case I have to assume the duty to which these proceedings point. And there's one thing I've fully made up my mind to: whatever else may be done, I shall try, if the power is put into my hands, to bring the Executive Department of the Government into harmony with the Legislative. I don't believe the President ought to be a sort of Grand Lama, reigning in seclusion up at the other end of the avenue, and never letting us know what he wants or intends; all the time taking Congress by surprise, and holding aloof from members, so that there is no inducement for comparison of views before both sides are committed.

"I don't believe," he continued, "that a President ought to be setting himself up as a policy maker. When I am asked what my Policy will be in case I have to discharge the Presidential duties, I generally answer that I won't have any policy. It's the duty of Congress to adopt a policy, and the duty of the President is to execute it. We've had trouble enough from the efforts of Presidents to set up a policy for themselves, and force Congress into its adoption by the use of the Government patronage and otherwise."

On several points, however, Mr. Wade seems to have decided that it will be his duty, if he should succeed to the Presidency, to have a policy. He speaks of them—not obtrusively—least of all after the fashion of the milkmaid counting the chickens in her egg basket—but with simple and manly frankness.

"The very first thing I should try, if such a thing as we are talking about should happen, would be to see to it that the real Union men of the South are protected. These people down there have made us enough of trouble, first by their treason, and since the surrender, by their contemptible conduct. I don't believe that they ever been ruled with a firm enough hand. I am of course in favor of giving them justice always, but they must not interfere with the rights of others, or disobey the laws.

"Then there's another point," continued the Senator, "on which I feel very strongly. I am convinced that our Government expenditures ought to come down very nearly to the point at which they were before the war. The expenses of the army and navy, in particular, are exorbitant, and ought to be brought down promptly, without fear or favor. We can not stand this high rate of taxation and public expenditures. Its effect is demoralizing to the people and to the Government; and, besides, the people are heavily pressed by taxes, and won't stand it much longer. We must economize—everywhere, if we would not be bankrupt at the hands of our greatest expenditure—the army and navy.

"Then I believe there's another thing we've got to do. The party can't live without it, and what's more important, the country can't prosper. We must extend the franchise to every loyal man and pacificator. The Government can't stay—let under it much longer. There was, as compared to the present state of things, but little fault to find with the Administration. But now the money of the people is squandered with a lavish hand to corrupt the people. This must be reversed as quick as an engineer would reverse his engine when he saw a broken bridge ahead of him. My own State, two-thirds of the present tax others are men without credit at home. Men that couldn't get trusted for a pipe of tobacco in their own towns are selected to represent them in the Government. I know men, and so do you, to whom many of your constituents have to pay their taxes, to whom no neighbor would even lend twenty dollars. There's no remedies—no means of getting it paid this side of the judgment day."

"Yet your body confirmed them!" I said.

"Yes, we did. Sometimes we were outvoted, and sometimes we were deceived. Some of those fellows were tough, unless you have a personal knowledge of a man you can't be very elect. I don't know that I could escape being deceived if I were President. Likely enough I should get picked up sometimes, too. But one thing I know well enough. I should not be deceived long where they were rascals, and wanted rascally work out of them. And I believe there are plenty of men generally known to be such, that we could get for these places, provided the revenue service is made to pay for it, so that it won't be enough to place a man under suspicion to say that he is a revenue officer.

"And there's one more point that I've long had my mind made up about. Of course, if the power came into my hands, I should try to carry out my views about it.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1868.

THE TYNG case bids fair to cause a division in the Episcopal church, if it has not already taken place. Fifty Episcopalian clergymen met, immediately after Bishop POTTER had got through admonishing young TYNG, and gave notice that they would not submit to the verdict of the Court, or the discipline of the Bishop. Among them were Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, Dr. DYER, Dr. CANFIELD, Dr. RIDGELY, and others of eminence for learning and influence. Dr. SMITH said:

"It was impossible that they could submit to it. It struck at the foundations of all the operations of the Evangelical party. To ask him, the speaker, to submit on any ground of expediency was simply to urge him to occupy a position which he was unwilling to assume. The Apostolic commission was to preach the Gospel, and they might all remember the woe pronounced upon all who, having the truth in them, refused to proclaim it. The presentation of the Bishop was grossly unjust."

He did not hesitate to say that the "exclusiveness" of the church had to a degree deprived it of God's blessing; and he furthermore declared that if he were called upon to preach the gospel he "would do it under any and all circumstances." Dr. DYER spoke contemptuously of the business of the Bishop's party, and called it the "smallest to which grown up men could devote themselves." He said it was a similar course that had driven the Wesleyans out of the Church of England; and he intimated that it would divide the church in this country. Others spoke in a similar strain, and the meeting was altogether important as the step initiatory to separation.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

There seems to be a fair prospect of this company realizing their long deferred expectations. Since the favorable action of the Councils of Baltimore, we understand the Baltimore and Ohio Company have taken of the Connellsville bonds one million of dollars; and as to the individual subscriptions, we are assured that in Baltimore they are very liberal, and that equally liberal offers have been made along the line of the road. There seems to be no doubt that the condition of the two millions attached to the action of Baltimore city will be early complied with, when work will be resumed and vigorously prosecuted to completion.

REMOVING TAXES.

The Senate is likely to pass at an early day, though somewhat amended, the House bill removing the internal tax from manufactured articles. Some of the amendments though important in their special application, do not interfere with the object of the bill, while the one offered by Mr. VAN WINKLE, of West Virginia, and adopted by a vote of 22 to 20, reducing the tax on the products of petroleum one-half, is of great importance to that interest. The removal of the entire tax from petroleum would have been perfectly consistent with the principle in which the bill is grounded. As a law this bill will accomplish important results. Practically, as regards all articles having foreign competition, it will operate as just so much added to the tariff duties. As a measure of general utility it will have a immediate effect on nearly every branch of manufactures in the land. The country wants nothing so much as to have its labor employed. But this will never be so long as we purchase of others what we can make ourselves. When others supply our markets, how can we expect our own labor will be employed? The bill in question will do much to revive business and give employment to the surplus capital accumulating at the great financial centers, and we trust that it will not be many days when we can record its passage by the Senate.

ANDREW JOHNSON IN HISTORY.

Some minds are so constituted, that to be impressive to them events must be old. They somewhat resemble those sentimental spirits who can see no charm in a graceful building until the lapse of time has covered it with the marks of age; or who can feel no interest in a volume until mould has stained it, or worms have set upon it the seal of their marked attention. These people are slow to learn, that they are living history, and that some of the men and events described in their morning newspaper, may be invested with as deep, or even tragic an interest, as any recorded in the pages of TACITUS, or of GIBBON. The mere names of Rome, Roman Senator—consul and proconsul—are suggestive of majesty and grandeur. Many elements go to form this power of lofty suggestion. Long duration, wide-reaching influence and vast achievements, at once magnified and dimmed by the shades of time, combine to clothe these words for us, with the mysterious and imposing impression with which we hear and utter them. It is no arrogance to say, nor is there delusion in believing that in the distant future the readers of history and poetry in remote lands, in densely peopled, perhaps republican Australia, and in Christianized China and Japan, may think and talk about the great Republic of the United States, with feelings much like those with which we think and talk about ancient Rome. Whether we perish like Rome, or continue to live and attain the full measure of our anticipated national greatness, in either case the men now most prominent in our affairs, and the events now taking place, must be studied and meditated upon with absorbing interest by the generations of all coming centuries. How then will ANDREW JOHNSON be regarded? However contemptuously we may think of his moral qualities, or of his abilities, he must live forever in our annals. By whatever means, as the result of whatever freak of fortune, he is President of the United States in a time and amidst circumstances of such a character that he inevitably becomes a historical personage in the true sense of the word. His mere inertia, the simple refusal to co-operate in the vast governmental work to be done, would have impressed itself upon our national career. But he has been directly and positively obstructive, and the necessity, real or apparent, of removing him, has initiated proceedings, the influence of which goes forth through all the land, through all the civilized world, and will be traceable in our national life, to the most remote times.

Should his impeachment result in his removal from office, as we trust it will, we may be sure that in all the future his career will be referred to, as a striking illustration of the vicissitudes of earthly power and aims, the great moralist declares how

"With fatal heat impetuous courage glows,
With fatal sweetness elocution flows,
Impeachment stops the speaker's powerful breath,
And restless fire precipitates on death."

Born in a very humble social rank, ANDREW JOHNSON rose from office to office, until he became Vice President by the choice of the people. By the most extraordinary chance he then suddenly became President of the United States, having in the course of a few years passed from obscurity and poverty to the pinnacle of human dignity and greatness. On attaining this proud exaltation, Mr. JOHNSON did not exercise the reserve which has been usual in men highly favored by fortune, and which would certainly have been very becoming in him. On the contrary he made no secret of the exultation of his joy in the attainment of his high place. In his sudden descent a Roman would have recognized the interposition of NEMESIS, and in the complacency with which he used to boast of having risen by his own merits and exertions, would have seen evidence of the self-glorification which was supposed to provoke the vengeance of the Gods.

In the shades of private life, however, it will still be in the power of Mr. JOHNSON to act in a manner which will be likely to command some philosophic admiration in posterity. His place in history will inevitably impart some interest to his biography, and his subsequent fortunes will surely be known, at least to the curious students of the fiftieth, or maybe, the hundredth century. He has admirers now, and even if his worldly pilgrimage were to close under a much heavier cloud of reproach than at present rests upon it, no doubt historical investigation in the far away future, would still acquire applause by proving how he had been misjudged by his contemporaries, and what injustice had followed his fame. A writer of this class may be able to report how meekly, and yet how proudly the displaced President had borne himself in his retirement; how, animated and sustained by the consciousness of good intentions, he had stood up manfully for the Constitution and the laws; how to the friends who visited him in his enforced seclusion he was wont to quote, "More true joy MARCELLUS exiled feels, than CÆSAR with a *Senate* at his heels."

Let us hope, too, that this writer may be enabled to inform his readers further, that Mr. JOHNSON'S declining years were greatly soothed by the confidence with which, in his thoughts, he appealed to men unborn for the vindication of his name; and that among his nocturnal experiences was a dream like that of MARCUS AURELIUS, in which CATO and General JACKSON appeared to comfort him with applause for the past, and with good hope for his reputation in the future.

THE POPE AND FEMALE EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Arguing with the politics of your paper, and admiring the marked ability and enterprise displayed in its various editorial and business departments, I am pained to notice that what you touch on so frequently de. upon any topic connected with the Catholic hierarchy, or Catholic tenets or history, you do in so unfair, and, I am confident, unjust a tone that characterizes your paper, and allow yourself to indulge in allegations and inferences, for which none is warranted by the facts. On these subjects, if I do not indulge myself too much, I am ever on the alert to condemn without a hearing, and to criticise and satirize at the expense of truth and charity. Unhappily you are but a sample, in this respect, of common with the secular and so-called "religious" press of the day, and the tendency of this unfairness in their treatment of anything pertaining to Catholicity, and the calumnies and falsehoods falling under our notice as Catholics; and we generally, in their every influence, is, in all ages, the one who, when unpenetrated with misrepresentation—nay, even when spit upon and denounced as sedition and blasphemy—"turns the other cheek" and "asks in God" and no higher motive for suffering, in silence, the persecutions and wrongs heaped upon him. In all the witness great things against us falsely, it would be well to think of everything in detail; for the immense majority of them have been for the thousandth time, as with religious "our paper in particular, whilst many of its contributors claim to be Christians, and particularly, to instill your Catholic readers and white-faced enough in such matters to attribute these to the force of habit, and the example of so many contemporaries and predecessors who are and have been in the pages of our public press. This is a charitable construction, too common in the community, as to the Catholic in question. With many, who are perfectly fair, honest and well-meaning in all other subjects, the Catholic church is considered fair game; and in their efforts to wound her, they are not to draw their arrows at random, whether from the quiver of truth or falsehood in whether from the quiver of truth or falsehood in whether from the quiver of truth or falsehood in

Weekly Commercial.

METHODISM.

Forty-Fourth Session of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church--Delegates to the General Conference---tax--Delegations--Bishop Kingsley---Ministerial Accessions--Church Membership--Parsonages and Incomes--Contributions--The Centenary Fund--Statistics--The Sabbath Schools--Conference Bounds---The Pittsburgh Depository--Necessitous Collections--Annual Sermons--Conference Societies--The Appointments, Etc.

The forty-fourth session of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in session in the First M. E. Church, (Rev. W. Cooper, Pastor,) at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa. The conference was organized in 1824 and embraces parts of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio and contains upwards of forty-five thousand members and probations. The first business of the conference will be its formal organization with devotional exercises, and the report of the Presiding Elders who were last year appointed a special committee to nominate standing committees. These committees will consider and report on all matters relating to the Educational, Missionary, Bible and Tract enterprises of the church. Resolutions concerning the state of the country, Centenary Fund, Temperance, etc., will be reported, and a pastoral address prepared and published. The Allegheny College, Pittsburgh Female College, Beaver Seminary and Institute, and Mount Union College, are under the special patronage of the Pittsburgh Conference which annually appoints a visiting committee to attend the examinations of each of these institutions. These schools are now in a healthy and prosperous condition. The first mentioned recently received a legacy of $100,000, given by the late Judge Chamberlain, of Randolph, New York. The Female College is constantly enlarging the number of its students and funds, and efforts are now being made to liberally endow the Mount Union College. The Beaver Institute is still favored with a large patronage, and gradually making its influence felt abroad as well as at home. The transactions of the Conference will include the election of delegates and alternates to the General Conference which will meet at Chicago in May next. It is not unlikely that the lay-delegation question will be made the issue in the selection of these delegates. The subject of lay co-operation has agitated the Methodist Episcopal church for a number of years. There does not seem to exist a well decided unanimity either as to the necessity or manner of accomplishing the proposed end. It is said that the entire church has been carefully canvassed, but no one is able to tell at this early day what will be the fate of the proposition. Its friends claim that the membership generally desire the introduction of the lay-delegation system, and its opponents seem to be equally well assured the other way. The delegates to the General Conference of 1864 were instructed to vote against the proposed change. The real views and feelings of the membership on this question will no doubt be taken into consideration in choosing delegates to the ensuing General Conference. There have been some important conversions to lay delegation since the last annual Conference adjourned, at least, many who were opposed to be unfavorable towards it are now advocating it openly.

On the other hand, many who last year were altogether silent and apparently indifferent to this subject are now just as earnestly opposing the introduction of lay delegation, and claim that the movement is actually losing ground with both ministers and people. While it is said that the friends of the change are anxious to avoid submitting to a direct vote of the members of the Church—on the alleged ground of its being illegal and improper—the opponents of the measure ask that it shall not be forced by the General Conference upon the Church against the will of the people as expressed by their actual vote in 1868, and profess themselves willing again to abide by the desire of the people as made known by them in a future vote to be taken in connection with the direction of the General Conference, which they ever ought to submit both the whole question and a plan for their acceptance or rejection. We have heard three or four names mentioned in connection with the delegate election, but we withhold them for the reason that we have no positive proof that it was done with their consent.

BISHOP KINGSLEY.

The presiding officer this year will be the Rev. Calvin Kingley, D. D., who was elected one of the Bishops of the church by the General Conference of 1864. From a sketch of this distinguished divine, published in the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* four years ago, we learn that the Bishop is a native of New York, but began his itinerant career in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, and afterwards appeared upon a broader stage as an editor for Western Methodism. He was born in Lincoln county, New York, in 1812; converted in 1830; licensed to exhort in 1835, and to preach the gospel in 1838. In 1841 he was "admitted on trial" by the Erie Conference. In 1843 he was ordained a deacon, and two years later ordained elder. In 1846 he was appointed traveling agent for the Allegheny College, and in 1847 he was stationed over a church at Erie, Pa. The following year he returned to the Allegheny College as Professor of Mathematics, to which chair he had been elected several years previously. He devoted himself assiduously to the work of an educator for seven years, and spent three additional years in securing an endowment for the Biblical department of the College. In 1856 he was elected editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, and re-elected in 1860. In 1864 he was elected one of the three new Bishops of the entire church in his country, the other two being the Rev. Davis W. Clark, D. D., and the Rev. Gil. Thompson, D. D., D. C. L. As an educator, a preacher and editor, Dr. Kingsley has achieved a great success. In the pulpit he is noted for strength and earnestness. Having a keen, logical intellect, his discussion of the leading topics of God's word always imparts to them a fresh interest and power. He is truly in sympathy with all humane and generous enterprises and as a Bishop evinces commanding executive abilities, and attracts to himself the cheerful co-operation of the entire membership of the church. He appeared before the Pittsburgh Conference yesterday for the first time to preside over its deliberations. He was introduced, and will perform his duties with that christian courtesy and signal ability for which he has already become noted in the church. The following Bishops have presided over the Pittsburgh Conference at its annual meetings since 1855:

1855.....	Bishop Morris.	1861.....	Bishop Ames.
1856.....	Bishop Ames.	1862.....	Bishop Ames.
1857.....	Bishop Simpson.	1863.....	Bishop Scott.
1858.....	Bishop Baker.	1864.....	Bishop Scott.
1859.....	Bishop Morris.	1865.....	Bishop Ames.
1860.....	Bishop Janes.	1866.....	Bishop Baker.
		1867.....	Bishop Thompson.

SECRETARIES OF CONFERENCE.

Since 1855 the following clergymen have filled the office of Secretary-in-Chief, Assistant Secretary and Recording Secretary, viz: 1855. Secretary-in-Chief. Rev. Israel C. Pershing, D.D.; assistant. Rev. A. J. Endsley; 1856, the same, with Rev. J. Horner as additional Secretary. 1857, the same: 1858, the same, with Rev. W. I. Locke as an additional Secretary, *vice* Horner elected Assistant Secretary, *vice* Endsley: 1859 the same; 1860, the same; 1861, the same, with Rev. W. B. Watkins, *vice* Locke; 1862, the same; 1863, the same; 1864, the same, with Rev. H. Sinsabaugh as an additional Secretary; 1865, the same, with Rev. T. H. Wilkinson, *vice* Horner; 1866, the same, with Rev. J. Horner, *vice* Sinsabaugh; 1867, the same.

MINISTERIAL ACCESSIONS.

During the last thirteen years—we possess none of the minutes of the conference sessions previous to that period—about one hundred and fifty candidates for holy orders have been admitted to the conference and a large per centage of them were continued on trial for the usual term and subsequently admitted into "full connection," and a large number were admitted in 1862. During the same length of time six clergymen have withdrawn from the M. E. Church, and two expelled.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.

The membership of the church was reported last year to be 37,523; probationers, 6,887, making a total of 44,390 communicants. The conference contains nine districts with the following numerical strength, viz:

District.	Members.	Probationers.
Pittsburgh.....	4,296	662
Allegheny.....	4,600	601
Uniontown.....	3,882	633
Washington.....	4,005	870
Brownsville.....	3,730	881
Connellsville.....	3,437	757
Ashtabula.....	4,424	1,064
Jefferson.....	4,561	667
Meadville.....	4,601	1,256
Total.....	37,525	9,887

CHURCH EDIFICES.

For the accommodation of this vast number of worshippers there are over five hundred churches, valued at $1,425,050. About two hundred and fifty clergyman regularly supply the pulpits of these churches, assisted, whenever an emergency requires it, by volunteers from among the local preachers, who number about two hundred and twenty-five.

PARSONAGES AND INCOMES.

For the pastors of churches very few parsonages have been built. According to the last report the number was set down at sixty-nine dwellings valued at $90,600, an increase of three over the number reported the previous year. The average value of these parsonages is between fourteen and fifteen hundred dollars. The Presiding Elders of the several districts have exerted themselves during the past year in urging the various congregations to build or purchase comfortable dwellings for the preachers-in-charge, and furnish them complete, in accordance with the recommendation of the Discipline. Many congregations have a dwelling for its pastor. The salaries of the ministers amounted in 1867 to $149,-54 26. By districts the salaries were as follows:

Pittsburgh District.....	$20,546 00
Allegheny do	14,629 57
Uniontown do	13,220 00
Washington do	15,270 00
Brownsville do	16,000 00
Connellsville do	9,150 75
Ashtabula do	20,000 00
Jefferson do	19,000 00
Meadville do	22,001 94
Total.....	$149,514 26

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The contributions of the different congregations to various christian enterprises have invariably been exceedingly liberal. The following figures will show the amounts raised since 1855 for the Missionary, Bible, Tract, and Sunday School work, viz:

FOR THE MISSIONARY CAUSE.

1855.....	$ 6,307 21	1863.....	$ 9,081 55
1856.....	8,128 74	1864.....	11,188 72
1857.....	10,150	1865.....	12,000
1858.....	9,995 14	1866.....	10,719 95
1859.....	10,464	1867.....	12,730 00
1862.....	10,472 76	1868.....	18,441 47
	1867..... $80,690 75.		

FOR THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

1855.....	$ 1,000 97	1865.....	$ 901 21
1857.....	1,000 30	1866.....	2,344 94
1860.....	1,000 30	1867.....	3,226 91
1861.....	1,000	1868.....	3,000 00
1863.....	2,227 45	1864.....	2,409 05
1865.....	4,810 15	1868.....	5,141 02
1867.....	$24,012 28.		

FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

1855.....	$ 496 04	1866.....	$ 477 79
1857.....	492 80	1867.....	1,001 21
1859.....	500 40	1868.....	748 65
1861.....	1,000 30	1868.....	1,000 00
1862.....	1,000	1868.....	849 84
1863.....	1,202 87	1868.....	894 43
1867.....	$7,141 74.		

FOR THE TRACT CAUSE.

1855.....	$2,346 30	1866.....	$1,249 12
1857.....	978 51	1867.....	279 00
1859.....	1,000	1868.....	1,000
1861.....	282 31	1862.....	249 81
1863.....	297 70	1864.....	1,150 56
1865.....	447 50	1866.....	1,000
1867.....	445	1868.....	319 33
	1867.....	$22,24.	

FOR THE CENTENARY FUND.

Estimated.....	$415,000 00

FOR MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

1855.....	$	1856.....	$34,726 30
1857.....	28,563 91	1858.....	62,450 73
1859.....	59,759	1860.....	61,500
1861.....	57,629 23	1862.....	61,100 17
1863.....	83,434 11	1864.....	100,20 75
1865.....	124,000	1866.....	138,7347
1867.....	$149,974 21.		

THE SABBATH SCHOOLS.

There are about five hundred and fifty Sabbath schools in the Conference. The number of scholars is estimated at 44,000; officers and teachers (est.) 7,000. The libraries contain upwards of 120,000 volumes. The expenses of these schools for 1867 amounted to $19,151 10. The schools contributed during the same year $671 20 to the Sunday School Union. Number of conversions same year 2,046. The Sunday School Union requested $40,000 to carry itself through the present year. A liberal proportion of this sum has been raised within the bounds of the Pittsburgh Conference. About 700 copies of the *Sunday School Journal*, and 1,000 copies of the *Sunday School Visitor* are taken by the children. These publications are issued by the Sunday School Union.

CONFERENCE BOUNDS.

At the session of 1867 a resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a clergyman and a layman from each district to collect information on the Conference Boundary question, and report to the Conference at this session. The design is to conform Conference boundaries to trade.

PITTSBURGH DEPOSITORY.

A report will be presented by the Rev. Dr. Nesbit and Rev. J. L. Read relative to the Pittsburgh Book Depository. The building has been erected since the last Conference met, but will not be finished and ready for occupancy for some time. It is well located—corner of Smithfield street and Virgin alley—and will be an honor to the church.

NECESSITOUS COLLECTIONS.

A report is anticipated concerning the plan for the distribution of necessitous collections. This plan was adopted in 1866, and was last year referred to a special committee to revise and perfect.

ANNUAL SERMONS.

The Rev. James Henderson, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Wellsville, Ohio, is appointed to preach the annual missionary sermon. The Rev. W. C. P. Hamilton is appointed alternate.

The Rev. J. S. Lemon, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Apollo, Pa., is appointed to preach the annual sermon on temperance.

CONFERENCE SOCIETIES.

The Conference Missionary Society, Preachers' Aid Society, Church Extension Society, and Freedmen's Aid Society will hold their annual meetings some time during the session of the Conference.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

The appointment of preachers to the various stations and circuits of the conference will conclude the transactions for the session of 1868. This part of the business will not be reached until next week as the conference, probably, will sit a day or two longer than usual. The preachers are one and all devoted to the work of saving souls. Many of them abandoned bright prospects for the sake of the cause and its cause, and all evince a determination to continue with untiring energy in the service of the church. As a class they have proved themselves laborious and diligent men, reclaiming the wandering and encouraging the timid and leading the desponding soul to a livelier faith in God. As preachers they are all acceptable and useful and as men they are affable in spirit, loyal to truth, and they seem to possess those gentle and companionable qualities that sweetly charm the social heart.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

Meeting of the Committees in Philadelphia.

The Committees of the Old and New School Presbyterians were in session in Philadelphia last week, and adjourned after adopting a basis of Union by a unanimous vote. The doctrinal basis includes the platform of the Pan-Presbyterian Convention, which met in this city in November last, so fully reported in our columns. On other questions the joint committee have amended the report, which they made a year ago, so that it will be acceptable to both churches, with few exceptions. The basis will be reported to the two Assemblies, to meet—respectively in Harrisburg, Pa., and Albany, N. Y.,—in May next. The Assemblies will send it down to the Presbyteries for approval, and if three-fourths of them approve it, it becomes in effect. The decision of the Presbyteries will be known as soon as they act, but the official proclamation of the result will be made by the Assemblies of 1869, to which the reports are to be made. The joint committee consists of thirty members, of whom twenty-seven were present—thirteen from the Old School and fourteen from the New. Before the committee had finished their work, Rev. Dr. Patton, of Chicago, had leave of absence, leaving thirteen present of each branch of the church.

It having been stated that when the Senate retired to consult as to the time Mr. Johnson should have to prepare for trial, four Republicans voted with the Democrats, a correspondent makes the correction. He says:

"I do not know that any one would have a right to impugn Hon. Mr. Drew, even were it true; but as it is utterly untrue, it should be corrected. The facts are that the motion for forty days was not even voted on. A proposition to allow until the 20th inst., one week, was first adopted by a vote of twenty-eight to twenty nays. Mr. Trumbull, who voted in the affirmative, then moved to reconsider, in order that he might offer as a substitute a proposition to fix the time for the trial at ten days later, making ten days the time to be allowed. Four Senators who had voted in the majority on the first proposition changed their votes. The reconsideration was carried, and Mr. Trumbull's proposition was agreed to.

Says a New Orleans letter: The proofs of Hancock's weak and inconsistent policy are still more numerous, but not unfamiliar to the country. On his arrival the rebels claimed that city currency went up to very nearly par. Their papers made cry over this feature of the bright prospect which his coming inaugurated. He had not been long here, however, before his frequent mischievous intermeddling with civil affairs brought the currency to eight per cent. discount. Soon it ascended as if drifting to absolute worthlessness, and, as the city was full of it, the effect was to create a panic, and now, for several days we have been in a perfect state of chaos. Two days ago a riot was seriously looked for, because butchers and bakers, as well as grocers and others, refused city notes entirely. How long this state of things may last is not easily determined.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18, 1868.

There was quite a brisk demand to-day for loans, which was pretty liberally met by the discount houses, and through the bill brokers. Rates are high, but borrowers don't measure their credit by refusing accommodations on the terms offered. By bridging over a dull season with an unimpaired credit, they are the more prepared to improve the advantages of the busy season.

—There is little or no inquiry for local stocks, and consequently transactions are very light.

—Governments were not so firm to-day. The decline in gold affected unfavorably all the bonds and curtailed the business in these securities at our local counters.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., furnish the following quotations of governments at the different calls at the New York Exchange, as furnished them by their correspondents, Jay Cooke & Co:

	Opening.	Noon.	Under
1881	110	110	110
5-20s-Coupon.....	110	110	110
1864 5-20s.....	107	107	107
1865 5-20s, old.....	108	108	108
1865 5-20s, new.....	108	108	108
1867 do	107	107	107
7-30s.....	105½	105½	105½
10-40s.....	103½	103½	103½
Gold.....	139	139	139

—Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., Bankers, corner Wood and Fourth streets, report the following as the closing prices for Governments under the several dates named:

	Mar. 12.	Mar. 13.	Mar. 14.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 17.	Mar. 18.
U. S. '81s.....	110½	111	111½	111½	111½	110½
5-20s, 1862.....	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
5-20s, 1864.....	107½	107½	107½	108	108	107
5-20s, 1865, old.....	108	108	108	108	108	108
5-20s (new).....	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
7-30s, 1st.....	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
7-30s, 2d.....	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
7-30s, 3d.....	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½	105½
10-40s.....	103	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Gold.....	139½	139½	139½	139½	139½	139½

—The Railway list exhibits some very decided changes to-day. The decline in New York Central is most marked. The Western names, including Fort Wayne, show some improvement.

The following table as reported by J. W. Kennedy, broker, will show a comparative range of prices for the past week:

	March (12)	(13)	(14)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Fort Wayne.....	100¾	100¾	100¼	100½	101	101
Cleveland & Pitts.	90¾	90¾	91	90¾	91	90¾
Erie.....	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½
New York Central.	127½	127	127½	126	122½	124
Reading.....	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Michigan South....	89½	89¼	89¾	87¾	88¼	88¼
Northwestern.....	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
do preferred.....	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Rock Island.....	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼

—The *Tribune* says: The market is completely demoralized by the erratic movements in Erie. Enormous losses have been made by parties operating both for long and short account, and the late movement has been the most disastrous one for speculators for years.

—The New York *Commercial* says: Wall street continues considerably demoralized in consequence of the irregular operations in Erie. Three failures occurred yesterday afternoon upon Erie and Canton, which has helped to produce a somewhat unsettled feeling both in stocks and money. The fresh break down in Erie appears to have been due to some dissatisfaction in the management of the ball on the stock, causing certain members to realize upon their shares. In this way, probably 40,000 to 50,000 shares of Erie have been thrown upon the market. A large proportion of this stock appears to have been taken by Mr. Vanderbilt's friends; but in order to close it a certain amount of New York Central has had to be sold, which has produced a fall in the stock to 121½. These changes have affected the general market, and the impairing of margins has necessitated a good deal of selling. At noon, there was a predominant idea that the market had touched bottom; Erie was freely sold for and advanced 1½, on the earlier prices.

—The New York *Sun* remarks: The bankers are discriminating against railway securities, and it is difficult to carry large *blocks* as heretofore. Erie, for instance, is declined by all sound bankers, and soon the same condition may apply to all the speculative shares. The recent complications and injunctions have thrown a blight upon all railway securities. They have crossed the speculation of the street. While Mr. Drew has been made the *scapegoat*, it is well known that he has done nothing in his connection with Erie that has not been done and is not being done every day by the men who are so loudly denouncing him. If the morals of Wall street is to be attained, we say with all reformers, let us purge the street from all the devices by which the unwary are decoyed; but do not single out an individual member of the street, and heap all the infamy on him. The connection of Mr. Drew with the Erie Railway has been that of a protector. Many times has he saved it from bankruptcy. At the time when he loaned $3,-000,000 to the company, it had no friends, and it was a part of the consideration of the loan that he should be allowed to speculate in the stock. The agreement was made with the members of the board who are at present pursuing him with venom, for acting in accordance with the terms of the contract. The war against the Erie, through Mr. Drew, has closed: the public have seen through the transparent fictions, and see in it only an attempt to aggrandize a family at the expense of the city of New York, and henceforth the contest will be waged by Cornelius Vanderbilt on one side with his colossal $40,000,000, and the citizens of New York with their $800,000,000. The contest is unequal, and the result is as certain for defeat of monopoly, as that the public will be fairly aroused.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 18, 1868.

We notice to-day a considerable improvement in our general markets over the business usually transacted. The receipts of leading articles of produce were however very light. We note the following: Flour 338 bbls; apples 17 bbls; corn 2,760 sacks; wheat 100 sacks; barley 81 sacks; oats 91 sacks; rye 628 sacks, and butter 25 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Prices range from $1 00@3 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality and amount of sale.

ASHES—Pearls more active; notice sales of common pots ash at 4½c; refined at 5½c, and pearls at 12 ₱ lb.

BEANS—Choice small white readily command $4 25 @5 00 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—The market is very firm with short supplies. Good roll is selling at 35c; prime 30c, and choice to fancy 32@35c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market is unsettled and supply short. We quote fresh packed 24c, and prime straw packed 22@23c.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales were made at 55@60c ₱ gallon.

CHEESE—We quote sales of Goshen at 18c; factory at 17c, and Switzer at 15@16c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Scarce and selling at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bush.

MAPLE MOLASSES—The receipts are light, and sales are readily effected at $1 50 ₱ gallon.

POTATOES—We note sales of peachblows at $1 65@ 1 75 ₱ bu, and $1 40@1 50 ₱ bushel. Sales in store.

TURNIPS—Sales were made at $2 ₱ bbl.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market continues steady with a large demand. We note sales of 9,000 lbs sugar-cured hams at 17½c; 14,000 lbs shoulders at 11½c; 7,000 lbs sides at 13½@13¾c; 3,000 lbs clear sides at 13½c; 2,000 lbs dried beef at 21@23c, and 10 tierces lard at 13½c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—Market steady, with sales reported of 75 bbls at $21 00@25 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—We note sales of 35 bbls No. 1 lard oil at $1 20@1 30, and 15 bbls No. 2 at $1 05 ₱ gallon.

HAY—On account of the bad roads there is nothing coming in by country wagons, and we quote loose timothy nominally $18@23 ₱ ton as to quality. We note sales of 2 cars baled, in depot, at $21, and 1 flat boat, in bulk, from wharf, at $21 ₱ ton.

SEED—There is a moderate demand for clover seed at $8 75@9 00, timothy at $2 75@3 00, and flax seed in request at $2 40@2 50 ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—In wheat there is nothing doing except by millers, and they are paying for red winter wheat $2 35, and for white wheat $2 45 ₱ bushel. Corn in request at 77@78c from first hands, and 76c from store. Rye is active at $1 80 ₱ bushel. Corn in elevator is selling at $1 05@1 05 for shelled; in depot 1 car of shelled sold at 95c ₱ bushel. Far corn from first hands may be quoted at 90@95c ₱ bushel. Barley is in light receipt and readily commands $1 10 ₱ bushel.

Groceries.

Business still appears to be improving. We note no particular change in prices since our last. New Orleans sugar and molasses still continue firm at prices quoted.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, in bags, 36c; in mats, 30c; Laguayra, 29@29½c; Rio, choice 27c; prime, 26c; good, 25c; roasting, 20@24c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 14@15c; Cuba, 13@14c; Sugar House, 13@12½c; Refined, 18c; Powdered, 18c; Crushed, 18c; A Coffee, 17c; B do, 16½c; extra C, 16½c; C do; New Orleans 13@15c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 80@95c; Porto Rico, 70@ 80c; Cuba, 60@70c; Demerara, 80c.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 60; Maple, choice brands, $1 00; fair to good, 60@85c; golden drops, $1 00.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$ 1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 00; Japan, 90c@$1 25; Oolong, 80c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 11@13c; Rangoon, 10 @11c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, in original packages, 25c; common 2@30c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, ₱ bbl; No. 2 Shore do; No. 1 Bay do, $22; No. 2 Bay do, $17; No. 3 large do, $14 00; Lake Herring, $4 50; White Fish, $7; trout, $6 00. Codfish, 6@6½c ₱ lb.

SODA—English Bicarbate, American 8c.

SPICES—Pimento, 25c; Pepper, 38c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1 60; Cassia, 80@90c.

SOAP—McKeon, Van Haagen & Co.'s Chemical Olive, 10c; Babbett's, 12 c; Oakley's, 11 c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $7 50.

CANDLES—Pearce & Gamble's starr candles, 25c for full weight; mould candles, 22 @ 23c.

INDIGO—Madras 90@$1 50; Manilla 90c@$1 45.

RED LEAD—12½c.

DRIED FRUIT—10c.

CORN MEAL—There is a moderate demand at $1 10 @1 20 ₱ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—No inquiry, as the season is nearly over. We quote at $7 00@7 25 ₱ hundred.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $9 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR—The market is active and prices firm. Dealers are making preparations for doing a large business for the next few months to come. During the past few days country orders have been larger in the aggregate since last harvest. The demand is confined mainly to the best brands, and medium and low grades are not much called for. Below will be found the current prices as reported by one of the largest flour dealers in the city:

C. C. Hughes, wholesale flour dealer, corner Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, is selling at the following prices:

Dayton Snowflake white winter.....	$12 50
Taylor's best, white.....	12 00
Jenkins's Lilly and Favorite.....	11 75
Creswell.....	11 00
Clark's.....	10 75
Bismarck.....	10 50
Emerald.....	10 25
Hastings.....	10 00
Red Wheat.....	$9 50@9 75

Sole agent for Snowflake and Creswell's flour.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 19, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market very dull and inactive one, dealers generally manifested but little disposition to operate. The result was we have but few sales to notice. Eastern dispatches furnished the following figures: Prime light straw to white 44½; S. white 43½c; crude 16c. Oil City dispatches furnished the following information. Crude from up the creek $2 70, at the mouth $3 10 ₱ bbl. In our market we have the following:

REFINED OIL—The market was steady but, owers active. The following are the current rates: for standard white Philadelphia, March 24c; April 25c, May 26½c, June 26@26½c, July 27@27½c. August 27 @28c. The sales were 1,500 bbls deliverable as follows: 500 bbls August, 500 bbls September and 500 bbls October, 28c.

CRUDE OIL—Not much doing; spot oil ranges from 15@16c. The sales were 1,000 bbls June 15c, 500 bbls do July at 16c ₱ gallon.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

There has been considerable activity in the crude market to-day, and transactions have been tolerably heavy. Quotations about $3 @3 10, according to delivery. C. C.

PETROLEUM MARKETS,

NEW YORK.

Crude continues scarce and firm; sales of 1,000 bbls is to-day, the incoming week's delivery, at 16c; 500 do on the spot on private terms; 1,000 do do in shipping order 17½c, and 2,000 do, in new packages, 18 @ 18½c. The demand is light, but the scarcity of offering is not large, and the market is steady at 25c for S. W.; sales of 1,200 bbls S. W. at 25 @ 25½c; 2,800 do, P. C. after 20th March, 1,000 case do, 30c; 1,000 do, April, 1,000 do, May, and 150 bbls Naptha, strong quality, sold at 16c; 750 do for April, 1,000 do, B. C. and 1,000 do, May, B. C.

PHILADELPHIA.

The *Commercial List* of Saturday says: There has been a moderate degree of activity in petroleum circles during the week just closed, and there have been greater fluctuations in prices than have occurred for some time past. The market for the fancy grades of crude has been quite active, and has advanced on the faith of good and unfavorable Antwerp advices, while the demand for the lower grades of crude, of gravity, at 16c; 1,000 bbls do, in new packages, at 16½c; 1,000 bbls do, in bulk, at 16½c; 1,000 bbls do, in bond, S. W., at 26½c, on the spot; 1,000 bbls S. W. last half of March, at 26c; 1,000 bbls S. W., first half of March, at 26c; 1,000 bbls S. W. for May, at 25½c; 1,000 bbls P. C. for May, at 27½c; 1,000 bbls do, for April, at 28c; 1,000 bbls do do at 28½c; 1,000 bbls S. W. for August, at 25½c; 1,000 bbls do, P. C. for do, at 27½c; 1,000 bbls do, for first half of September, at 26c; 1,000 bbls S. W. for September at 25½c; 1,000 bbls do, P. C. for do, at 27½c; 1,000 bbls do, for October, at 25½c; 1,000 bbls do, P. C. for do, at 27½c; 1,000 bbls do, S. W., for November, at 25½c; 1,000 bbls do, P. C. for do, at 27½c; 1,000 bbls do, S. W., for all the year at 25½c; 1,000 bbls do, P. C. for do, at 27½c; 1,000 bbls do, for the month, 25½c. Total sales, 20,000 bbls. April, 1,000 bbls, at 28½c; 1,000 bbls do, at 28c; 1,000 bbls do, at 27½c; 1,000 bbls do, at 27c; 1,000 bbls do, at 26½c; 1,000 bbls do, at 26c; 1,000 bbls do, at 25½c; 1,000 bbls do, at 25c; 1,000 bbls do, at 24½c; 1,000 bbls do, at 24c; 1,000 bbls do, at 23½c; 1,000 bbls do, at 23c; 1,000 bbls do, at 22½c; 1,000 bbls do, at 22c; 1,000 bbls do, at 21½c; 1,000 bbls do, at 21c; 1,000 bbls do, at 20½c; 1,000 bbls do, at 20c; 1,000 bbls do, at 19½c; 1,000 bbls do, at 19c; 1,000 bbls do, at 18½c; 1,000 bbls do, at 18c; 1,000 bbls do, at 17½c; 1,000 bbls do, at 17c; 1,000 bbls do, at 16½c; 1,000 bbls do, at 16c. Total sales, 30,000 bbls. Total sales for the week, 50,000 bbls.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON.

From the circular of Gurney, Reith & Co., of London, we learn that the petroleum market is dull and declining and the market was firmer in all the ports. American Refined Pennsylvania must now be quoted at 1s. 9½ ₱ gallon for standard white; this is now the value for March delivery. Business was done in Scotland at 1s. 9½ ₱ gallon for standard white (sp. gr. 0.795 to 0.800) for March delivery, but the market closed dull. Paid for a single cargo of standard white (sp. gr. 0.795 to 0.800) for March delivery, 1s. 9½ ₱ gallon. Refined in spirits retail at 2s. 2d. ₱ gallon. Naphtha in good demand, and all sales made at 1s. 2d. ₱ gallon. Spirits of turpentine in good demand, at 30s. ₱ cwt. Rosin in moderate demand at 8s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed oil in good demand, at 31s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Sperm oil in good demand, at £85 ₱ tun. Whale oil in good demand, at £34 ₱ tun. Cod oil in good demand, at £34 ₱ tun. Seal oil in good demand, at £34 ₱ tun. Tallow in good demand, at 46s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Clear rosin, 8s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Spirits of turpentine, 30s. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL—Petroleum is dull and declining. Refined is quoted at 1s. 9½ ₱ gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 30s. ₱ cwt. Rosin, 8s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Tallow, 46s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed oil, 31s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Sperm oil, £85 ₱ tun. Whale oil, £34 ₱ tun. Cod oil, £34 ₱ tun. Seal oil, £34 ₱ tun.

ANTWERP.

February 28.—The market for American refined is steady and not active. Standard white sold at 49f. ₱ 100 kilogrammes. Spirits of petroleum, 50f. ₱ 100 kilogrammes. For delivery there was not a single transaction reported. Refined for February and March sold at 50f. ₱ 100 kilogrammes.

Boston Petroleum Market.

The movement of petroleum during the past week has assumed tendency in all the seaboard and consuming markets. It is difficult to say, however, precisely on what this advance is based, as there is no material change in the general situation. It is very light, owing to the lack of new gils on producers.

The demand for refined oil is also quite limited, but the tone of the market is firmer, and prices for both the foreign and domestic trade, and on spot and to arrive, have advanced 1@2c ₱ gallon. Crude is also firmer, and holders generally are asking higher prices, but they are afraid to push those demands at present.

The receipts of crude petroleum during the week were 1,000 bbls, and refined 1,000 bbls, and 10,000 ₱ gallons in tanks, and nominally 150 in barrels. Refined is quoted at 30c ₱ gallon for export, and 32@ 33c ₱ gallon for western trade. For Boston, and the immediate vicinity, 34@35c ₱ gallon, cash, and 36c for one month. Crude is quoted at 18@19c ₱ gallon in consumers' tanks, and 17c ₱ gallon in producers' tanks. Naphtha is quoted at 28@30c ₱ gallon, according to gravity.

Cincinnati Produce Market.

Butter—Choice prime, and fancy grades, especially of choice grades, and larger receipts are offering, but the demand is not equal to the supply, and prices are weak and unsettled. We quote Western Reserve at 30@32c; choice Ohio, 28@30c; fair to good, 25@27c; common, 22@24c; Western Reserve packing, 22@24c; Ohio packing, 20@22c.

Cheese—There is a steady increase in the demand, and the supply being light, the market is firm. We quote Western Reserve, 18@19c; Ohio, 17@18c. The demand has been fair, and prices have ruled steady. Wholesale dealers are paying 30@32c ₱ dozen, and holding at 35@36c. Retail dealers are asking 38@40c ₱ dozen.

Lard—A good demand for prime and choice kettle rendered, and prices are firm at 14½@15c. Common grades are dull and nominal at 13½@14c.

Cotton and Sugar at New York.

During the past week the market for the cotton has been strong, with a further advance of 3/8c ₱ lb in gold, the views of holders being for the most part a little in advance of buyers, and the sales as noted below, are reported at very full prices. The transactions are 2,607 bags Rio, per Hebe at 25½c; 1,000 do, per Ocean Queen at 25½c; 1,000 do, per Lorelei at 25½c; 1,000 do, per Bonita at 25½c; 1,

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
Clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

By this time the action of the Philadelphia Convention of last week, for some time anticipated with interest by multitudes—has been learned and judged with more or less satisfaction in every section of the land. Pennsylvania, from her geographical position among the States, and from her wealth and population, necessarily, before a nomination of candidates for the two highest offices in the people's gift, becomes the object of absorbing interest and speculation to all throughout the country who feel any concern in politics.

Her voice is entitled to much consideration in the selection of candidates; it exerts much influence in directing the choice of other States, and in the ultimate decision of the great voting contest, in the seating of a President and Vice President of the United States, only one other Commonwealth of the Confederation exerts a more puissant arm. Every one knows that in popular assemblies a question is frequently decided in one way rather than another by the accidental direction of the first vote. There is a very strong tendency in some minds to follow a leader. It is sometimes thoughtlessly done. Though in the preliminary steps of the great pacific contest we are now entering upon, we must not reckon on any such blind subservience, yet undoubtedly some importance attaches to the time of the Philadelphia Convention. Certain names will be introduced to all subsequent conventions, clothed with the prestige and warrant of success derived from her nomination. There is also reason to believe that the knowledge of the immense interests of patriotism and humanity staked upon Republican success at the next Presidential election, will not be without effect in inspiring a spirit of unity and harmony in the conventions which are still to assemble. We may well hope that a knowledge of the almost perfect unanimity which marked the proceedings of our convention will, in view of those interests, tend to produce concurrence in our action.

In looking back over American annals, it is perhaps not possible to fix upon one particular time that can be justly described as the crisis of our national life. Only superhuman knowledge would be adequate to such discrimination. History, in its highest sense, as the evolution of a nation's life in thoughts and deeds, is as impenetrable a mystery to limited intelligence as is the evolution of life in nature. In the few years of our nation's existence, there have been two or three occasions which are referrrd to as decisive moments in its affairs. The time of the Missouri compromise was one such occasion, and the election of Mr. LINCOLN was another. Those least familiar with historical speculation are able to see that these were turning points in our history. To human view it seems that the death, or the illness of a single man, or the adoption of a different course from the one actually taken at those momentous crises might have given a completely diverse direction to the whole subsequent course of history in this country.

It needs neither sage nor prophet to tell us that we are now living in a time full of the future, and that we are witnessing the evolution of events the effects of which will increase in magnitude and importance with the lapse of years.

The saying, revolutions never go backward, has lately been repeated until it has become trite. Some derive much comfort from the words, in view of the obstruction and various embarrassments thrown in the way of reconstruction. In the dictum some seem to understand an assurance that the great and beneficent results of our late war have already been made sure beyond the possibility or contingency of loss. There is a sense in which this may be true. But if any persons are comforting themselves with the belief that on the next Presidential election are not dependent interests of transcendent importance to the United States, they are laboring under a deplorable delusion. Let it not be doubted that the political history of the year now passing will be read with an awful interest by Americans of all coming generations, as the history of a time to whose men and their actions they shall owe prosperity and joy and pride on the one hand, or adversity and sorrow and ignominy on the other. Surely there are few of our readers who need to be shown either by facts or arguments that this is not declamation or vain assertion. Whichever side in the imminent conflict they may feel called on to take, it is hardly unkind to say that they have lived in vain unless they have so lived as to comprehend and realize the truth we are insisting on. In the spirit of this truth, let us all prepare to do our duty in the momentous controversy which the coming election will decide. Let neither indolence, nor indifference, nor fastidiousness prevail on anyone to keep aloof from the contest. In the recollection of the events of the last ten years, in the anticipation of the events of the ten years to come the American in good health, whatever may be his culture or his social position, who disdains, or for any reason fails to feel concern or to take some part in our national politics, must be pronounced a misanthrope or a fribble.

PENNNSYLVANIA IN THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania in the Chicago Convention will present the names of GRANT and CURTIN, as their choice for President and Vice President. The preference for GRANT was unanimous, and for CURTIN next to unanimous, he being the choice of four-fifths of the delegates, chosen and instructed after an active canvass—a result unprecedented in the history of the State. Nothing could add to the emphasis of such a declaration by the Republicans of Pennsylvania. That Governor CURTIN should receive such an indorsement is not at all strange. No citizen of the Commonwealth was ever better known to all the people than ANDREW G. CURTIN; and it is absolutely certain that should he henceforth occupy none but the private walks of life, his name will be as enduring in history as any that has been inscribed on its pages. It has been his fortune to achieve this for himself and his memory. Few men ever achieve more. That his fellow citizens should propose to elevate him to a still higher position is but natural, though it matters little for his fame whether he reach it or not. That is secure.

It would be repeating the history of the war to recount the services of our great War Governor, as he was happily styled in the resolution of the convention; and were we to recount the evidence of his strength at home, we could point to nothing so significant as the vote of the minority—being but a fifth of the Convention—for Mr. WADE, cast in the almost absolute certainty that within one month he will be the President, with all the patronage of the Government at his disposal. That the minority were as sincere as the majority, no one will pretend to dispute; and though their opposition was earnest it was by men who will give of all their efforts in support of the ultimate decision. The resolutions of the Convention are an emphatic declaration of principles—written and adopted amid the congratulations of thousands, and repeated all over the land, for the great victory in New Hampshire, presaging certain triumph in the Presidential contest which it so auspiciously opens. The convention was composed of true and earnest men, themselves resolved, and representing a constituency fully determined, to stand by Congress and its policy. With them as is the case with the people at large, the name of GRANT was felt to be a tower of strength, and no one doubted, though all know how severe the contest must be, that victory would crown their exertions. In such a frame of mind, under such a prospect, and with such a determination, the Republicans of Pennsylvania present as their choice the names of GRANT and CURTIN, believing that such a ticket is the one best suited, not only to win the victory here, but in every State where loyalty rules.

The selection of a gentleman of such a high standing in the Republican party at home and abroad as THOMAS M. MARSHALL, Esq., as one of the electors at large, is a fitting recognition of the claims of the West and an appropriate compliment to that gentleman, though it was not sought by him. His eloquence and exertions in the past have helped to swell our great majorities, and in the coming canvass he will be among the most effective laborers in the field. And in selecting WILLIAM FREW, Esq., for elector of the 23d district, the Convention presented a gentleman whom the Republicans will delight to honor and whose character and standing give strength to our cause.

A SENATOR'S IDEA OF WISDOM.

In the Senate of the United States a few days ago, Mr. FESSENDEN, in the course of a speech on the 1812 Pension bill, gave expression to a sentiment quite startling in its originality. "We are a great people undoubtedly,—that we are a wise people in the management of our affairs is problematical." This, or something very nearly of this purport, was the remark to which we refer. No more venerable word than wisdom is found in our language—and among rational people there is perhaps nothing which seems of greater value than the thing it designates. Wisdom is generally believed to be a natural endowment—a gift of heaven, and not an acquisition to be made by industry, or inheritance. An impression is prevalent that a person void of the quality, may as well at once become reconciled to the destitution, as the want cannot be supplied, and the unhappy pauper is doomed to remain such for life. Hence the very painful effects of the reproach—hence the almost universal reticence of public speakers in general and of politicians in particular as to any suspicions they may entertain about the poverty of their hearers in the article—and hence the peculiar audacity and originality of the Maine Senator in representing as problematical a thing commonly and by catholic consent held certain and undeniable. Even JOB when harrassed by the folly of his friends did not speak out his mind in direct terms;—adopting a rhetorical device, he told them that "no doubt they were wise and that wisdom would die with them." MR. FESSENDEN, without circumlocution or figure, says to the Senate chosen by the people, and thus to the people themselves, that their affairs are not conducted with wisdom. Speaking seriously we feel quite sure that the Senator's remark is fully warranted by facts. We think, however, that his sentiment ought to have been differently expressed. Wisdom is one of those words—of which there are so many—whose purport has become vague and pointless by the attrition of constant and unskilful use. It means at once too little and too much. We doubt not that the Senator's meaning would be better conveyed by the word thoughtfulness. The evils with which we are afflicted proceed rather from this defect than from any natural want. As much, doubtless, of what is called wisdom exists among us as among any other people. If we are not thus equal to others, though our condition is deplorable, it is vain to lament it. Our defect is remediable. We are eager to acquire knowledge—ready to learn the useful thoughts of others as well as to gather up the facts necessary to form a judicious conclusion in regard to current events. But from natural intolerance of indecision, or from vivacious confidence in our own powers of intuition, we do not pause and dwell upon the knowledge we possess, with the patient meditation and thoughtful endeavor to see its connections and relations which are necessary to originate and direct profitable action. In this there may be folly, but the cause of it may be amended. People may and do educate themselves into the habit of sober and thoughtful judgment of affairs we have described. Perhaps the capability of self-education in this direction is one characteristic which distinguishes Anglo-Saxons from most other races. By patient attention it is possible for us to increase in thoughtfulness, and as a consequence of this, to grow in wisdom, and thus remove the reproach alleged by the Senator.

THE LATE MR. PENDLETON.

MR. PENDLETON, who a while ago, was supposed to be a candidate for the Presidential nomination at the hands of the Democratic party, is no more. HORATIO SEYMOUR, who declines to be thought of for the Presidency, but whose friends are doing all they can for him, dealt the blow; and he did it remorselessly. The Pittsburgh *Post*, which in an inconsiderate moment swung out for PENDLETON and his scheme of Rags and Repudiation, knows this, and therefore mingles with its grief for the defeat of its favorite execration against the great New Yorker. And they who were led into the support of the ambitious Ohioan, go about the streets mourning for the late Mr. PENDLETON.

Some of our readers may have read what MR. SEYMOUR had to say of MR. PENDLETON, and his scheme of Rags and Repudiation. The great New Yorker tells the little Ohioan that the issue will overwhelm the Democratic party, and that too, while it has "issues enough with the party in power" to win a victory. MR. SEYMOUR'S disgust, therefore, for the new and detracting idea of PENDLETON is quite beyond expression. Referring to the PENDLETON lan doctrine, MR. SEYMOUR says squarely, "it is enough that honor forbids this, even if we could stoop to aught that is less honorable." And he has some words which all parties and every class of men should remember: "Our debt" he says, "is not "due until fifteen years from now. How "few who now discuss the question will "be living then? In the meanwhile if "the country is well governed, if there is "economy in its affairs, and the rights and "liberties of our people shall be unim"paired, our population will be increased "from thirty-five to fifty millions; our "wealth will be more than doubled. Then "this debt will rest more lightly upon "greater numbers and greater wealth than "it does upon the depressed industry and "disheartened spirit of the people at pres"ent."

Coming to speak more directly to MR. PENDLETON'S scheme he says:

"It means we are to give the laborer for his toil's be currency. It means that the honor of our country shall be stained; that our business shall be kept in uncertainty and confusion; that the laboring man shall suffer by the increased cost of the necessaries of life; that taxpayers shall be burdened by a Government proved to be corrupt and imbecile by this very depreciation of its money. We can't afford to speculate upon the nation's honor at so fearful a cost. If we cannot pay power there will be no discreta on our currency, no legislation for putting our bonds in paper. I thank God the faith which we all hold as one man, seeks to level up, not to level down. While, therefore, we may differ as to the construction of the contract with the public creditors, we must not confound the position of those who think it right to pay in paper, but who battle to make that paper as good as gold, with the position of those who mean to pay not only in paper, but who are destroying the value of that paper. That is repudiation."

Let the late MR. PENDLETON have a decent burial!

REMOVING TAXES.

A Philadelphia contemporary urges immediate action by the United States Senate on the bill which passed the House of Representatives with only two negative votes, repealing the tax on all manufactures, except spirits, petroleum and tobacco. Such a bill should have been passed months ago. Another month's tax should not be collected. Nor do we perceive why the tax on petroleum should be continued. It is as much an article of necessity as any that it is proposed to exempt. In no sense should it be classed as a luxury with whisky and tobacco. It furnishes light for the million, and if anything is to be exempted from taxation it is the light of the people. There are many articles from which it is proposed to take the tax that are not as necessary as petroleum. There are many and as strong arguments why it should be on the free list. Why exempt other oils and subject this to a heavy tax? A vast capital is embarked in the manufacture of it, and as a matter of fact we can say that few branches of manufactures have felt the burthen of taxation to an equal extent. We should be glad to see a statement of the reasons which have led to the retention of the tax on petroleum and the classifying of it with whisky and tobacco.

The House of Representatives having done its duty, the action of the Senate will be watched with particular interest. We wish we could persuade ourselves that it would be prompt and favorable. But in view of the influences which are great, and the indications there, we cannot indulge in strong hopes. It would be well for the State Legislatures in session to instruct Senators, and the people should bring to bear all the influence in their power to induce the Senate to harmonize in their action on this important question with the House of Representatives.

AMERICAN INFLUENCE AND ITS DANGER.

Travelers used to tell how a certain African prince, living not very far from Timbuctoo, daily evinced his condescension and his sense of his own importance. His sable majesty, shining from the application of oil, and, with the exception of a sailor's jacket, clothed like ADAM before the fall, was accustomed every day when he had dined, to cause a gracious proclamation to be made, that the kings of France, Room and of all the world might, with his consent, now satisfy their hunger. All must have also heard of the young gentleman just graduated at Cambridge with the highest honors of the University, who, entering Drury Lane theater at the same moment with the Prince Regent, and seeing the people rise *en masse* in recognition of somebody, at once became ruddy with blushes, and remarked to his companion how singular it was the Londoners should so soon know of the arrival of the senior wrangler in town.

These stories may serve as illustrations of the illusions of self-esteem. People are liable to over-rate their own importance and to ascribe to their influence events with which they have had nothing to do. Foreigners have incorrectly alleged that Americans are peculiarly apt to fall into this mistake—which is only a variation of the old charge, that we are a particularly vain people. Much of the harsh criticism of which we have been the object, has undoubtedly originated in the prevalence of this impression. Those who deem the impression correct, must have forgotten the commonly asserted claim of the English that they are "the lords of human kind"—of the Germans that they are "the thinkers of the world"—and of the French that "they are the most civilized of men." However, modesty is admitted to be a graceful, if not an advantageous virtue in individuals, why should it not be so regarded in a nation? As in recording our actual achievements, we ought to abide rigorously by reality, and "to hug our facts," as EMERSON says, so in endeavoring to estimate our influence abroad, the reflex and impalpable results of our national life, our speculation ought to be marked by perfect fairness. The fable of the fly on the wheel ought never to be forgotten, nor should we afford occasion by our oblivion of logic, for the application of the venerable proverb which makes "Tenterden steeple the cause of Goodwin sands." "After this, therefore, on account of this" is an easy fallacy to fall into.

Some of the characters stamped by the United States on the face of the outside world are so obvious and legible, that we are able to read them in foreign eyes. The glass of national pride is not needed to magnify them to recognition. These impressions, visible so far and thrusting themselves on the notice of an American citizen wherever he journeys over the earth, are essential elements of our national consciousness. Look at American influence in the remote and in the nearer East, for example. At this moment probably all intelligent foreign residents on those distant shores, of whatever nationality, are unanimous in conceding to this country the most important agency in opening up the mighty empires of Japan and China to the commercial and diplomatic intercourse of mankind. As results of the first change thus effected, there is much reason to anticipate a wide-reaching, if not an entire revolution in the long established governments of both those countries. In the nearer East also, in Asia Minor and in the Levant, American influence exerted through missionaries and teachers, is said by English Ambassadors, to be silently undermining settled institutions and preparing the way for revolution. In Europe the impression of our example and of some of our books, has long been recognized, with sorrow by a few and with joy by the many. Englishmen, Germans and Frenchmen agree in seeing in our revolution one chief exciting cause of the tremendous events which made France a republic. The history of our revolution, by BOTTA, has certainly exerted much influence on the progress of liberal ideas in Italy; and during all the recent troubles and conflicts of that country, America has been the polar star of the opponents of absolutism. In England the references of the reformers to the history of this country, have been so frequent and the arguments thus derived, so convincing, that the charge most generally alleged against them by the Tories is, that they are seeking to Americanize English institutions. The recently passed Reform Bill was just as certainly an outcome of our late civil war, as was the abolition of slavery in the South.

But why enter into these details? To enhance our national vanity? to cherish our own conceit as citizens of this republic, and to exult in its greatness? No. There are indications in the public sentiment of a portion of our population, which must make every thoughtful American regard our influence with misgiving, or even with fear. Not only in England, but in France and in Germany many of the educated classes, have been in the habit of saying, that a Democratic government like ours, might do well enough in times of peace—but that in the exigencies of war, it would certainly fail. Recent events in our history must have convinced these people of their mistake. There are some critics of Democracy who are now predicting that American citizens will not submit to the taxation necessary to discharge the debts incurred by the war—and that the masses, profoundly immoral, will choose rather to bear any burden of infamy however great, than discharge their pecuniary obligations in an honest way. Whatever apologies may be alleged, or subterfuges of casuistry resorted to in justification of the proposed repudiation; of one thing we must be certain, that in its consummation nearly all the intelligent and steadfast friends of America throughout the world will see the perpetration of a villainous deed. The question is a simple one. No deep knowledge of finance, no searching exploration of statistical tables, or prolonged metaphysical meditation is required to understand it to the foundation. There is not in the question the finest quodlibet for the shrewdest attorney to hang an argument upon. Should this great nation by perpetrating the rascality, verify the predictions of their ill-wishers, the deplorable result will not be, that they have incurred the contempt of the world, but that they deserve it. It in the course of some years, or months after the commission of the act, our newspapers should have, among the news of the day, to announce a general revival of —— morality in the country, christian language would be found inadequate to describe the effect of the statement. We should be compelled to betake ourselves to the phraseology of the ancient Greeks and say, that having for some time been the derision of men, we had at length become the subject of "the inextinguishable laughter of the gods." A profession of superior morality would alone be needed to complete the infamy of the American people.

ONE year ago MR. CHASE was the greatest Radical in the country. Now, however, he is talked about as the "Conservative" candidate for the Presidency. Although there may not be much foundation for this, there is nevertheless enough known to account why should its provisions not be extended to Pittsburgh? From what we can learn much of the oil retailed by grocers in this city comes from refineries outside of the State, where adulteration is practised, and it is therefore dangerous.

IN a recent communication, MR. JAY COOKE showed that the United States bonds were held mainly by the middle classes, and not by the capitalists; consequently any depreciation would fall on somebody else than the rich. In verification of this statement, in its application to that part of the country, the Chicago *Post* says:

Take our own city as a partial answer to the question, and see if the rich men among us are heavy owners of these evidences of debt. Mr. Newberry, who rumps up into the millions, has not a bond to his name—not one. Mr. Ogden is barren also. P. F. W. Peck is as guiltless of bonds as of sound lungs and high health. Potter Palmer is a bachelor, not in bonds at all. Mr. Scammon has not, we are told, a dollar of bonds in his own right. D. L. Foster is in the same case; and, with one exception in the person of Mr. Haddock, none of our rich men—we mean men with large accumulated capital not employed in their daily business—is a bondholder. Of the wealthy business men, it may be said that they never see a bond, except in the way of trade, that is as collateral security for debt.

THE whisky manufacturers of the country having failed to obtain any comfort from the Committee on Ways and Means of Congress, now have hopes of their cause since the report of the Committee on Retrenchment. They are now laboring among the members of Congress in favor of a reduction of the tax, and are said to be making favorable progress. But in view of the House bill taking the tax off manufactures, and placing it upon luxuries, it is not thought there will be any reduction in the whisky tax.

A BILL has been introduced into the Legislature providing for the repeal of the law prohibiting political processions from passing through the streets of Philadelphia after dark within ten days of an election. The object of the law as it now exists is to prevent a recurrence of the riots that were once prevalent during warmly contested political campaigns. The press of Philadelphia are opposed to the repeal of the law, as they say it has proven salutary.

IN 1862 MR. PENDLETON was in Congress and opposed greenbacks on the ground that they would be an unconstitutional issue. Now he is for issuing them to an almost unlimited extent, to pay all we owe. Having made the exchange, the debt will still remain, with the greenbacks redeemable in gold. Is it MR. PENDLETON'S game to pay the debt by pleading the unconstitutionality of all the greenbacks?

THREE years ago, the boast of ANDREW JOHNSON was that he would have JEFFERSON DAVIS promptly tried and punished. To-day we see him arraigned before the Court of Impeachment; and in order to satisfy the demands of justice it has been necessary to postpone the trial of DAVIS a month. If MR. JOHNSON thinks at all on the past, this fact must pierce him to the quick.

HEREAFTER in the Southern States undergoing reconstruction, the majority will govern, the bill to that effect having become a law without the President's signature. The only wonder is that any other principle was ever thought of.

THE reports concerning the condition of THADDEUS STEVENS'S health are of a character to awaken grave apprehensions. He has been declining for several days.

A NEW YORK letter says the Republicans there "think Curtin is the most formidable opponent Fenton will have at Chicago."

IT appeared in the course of a libel suit against the Cincinnati *Commercial* that the daily circulation of that paper is between 18,000 and 20,000, and that the weekly edition has 4,000.

THE Wool Exposition in Chicago in August promises to be an event of much interest. At a meeting of the local committee last week it was resolved to offer diplomas on the best samples of wool. Committees to carry out the intentions of the Exposition have been appointed.

WE don't believe Grant ever said it, but the following, attributed to him by a Washington correspondent, is decidedly a good one:

"Grant settled the question of probable delay in the impeachment trial, when one friend told him Johnson was going to ask time to send off to Alaska and other ends of the earth for witnesses. 'What's the use,' said Grant; 'he can't get 'em here.' Grant's position is wanting to Wilson and Randall and McCulloch."

THE New York *Tribune* complains bitterly because the Republicans in the Pennsylvania Legislature voted against MR. HICKMAN'S Constitutional amendment, and argues, therefore, that there is danger the suffrage question will not be made conspicuous on the Republican platform. Very likely.

THE Hon. David A. Wells having stated in his late report that "not fifty per cent. of the amount of assessed internal revenue taxes is received in the National Treasury," the Board of Assessors of New England have made a publication as the result of a rigid examination that shows conclusively that but a very small part of the revenue taxes assessed in New England goes uncollected.

THE *World* gives notice of the publication of MR. SEYMOUR'S "great speech" against the Pendleton doctrine of rags and repudiation, revised, corrected and enlarged. As a campaign document, it is expected to have an extensive circulation, and to be the means of upsetting MR. Pendleton as a Presidential candidate. It is on that line that the Belmont wing of the party intend to fight it out.

THE Democrats of Philadelphia have adorned their electoral ticket by placing at the head of it Alderman William McMullen. This gentleman is distinguished in pugilistic circles and was reference in the celebrated prize fight between Collyer and Barney Aaron, at Aquia Creek, on which occasion he amiably threatened to blow out the brains of a reporter if he put his name in the papers. Therefore he is a representative man.

NOTWITHSTANDING the reiterated statements that Horatio Seymour is not a Presidential candidate, gentlemen who took a prominent part in the Democratic State Convention at Albany, last week, assert that it will not be difficult to induce him to reconsider his determination and become a candidate. Holding off is his way of coming on at the right time. His speech, especially on the financial question, was made for a platform.

AN important modification has been made in the constitution of the embassy which the Chinese has sent to the treaty making powers. Mr. Burlingame is still its chief and head; but two Mandarins of high rank accompany him in the capacity of Secretaries, and have, by a subsequent decree, been invested with the same title which is given to Mr. Burlingame, and made co-ordinate with him in the rank of Minister.

IT is represented that as a general rule the farmers throughout the Northwest are in better condition financially than for several years past: the entire country is bare of goods, and the leading markets are far from being overstocked. Under all these circumstances, an active spring trade may be looked for as soon as the weather has become settled. All through Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, business in the smaller towns and cities was never so active as it has been for a month past.

A PHILADELPHIA paper states that on Thursday evening, when the Academy of Music was densely packed with the Republican meeting, "the doors were locked so that it was impossible to obtain either ingress or egress." With such a tremendous audience, the excitement and danger which would have resulted had an alarm of any sort been raised, and the knowledge spread—as it would have done instantaneously—that the doors were locked, it is impossible to realize. Fortunately no such accident occurred, yet those who are responsible are none the less to be blamed.

THE New Hampshire victory bears inspection. The Republicans have carried nine of the twelve counsellor and four of the five Senatorial districts, and the Legislature will stand substantially as last year, the majority being 74, instead of 54 as has been incorrectly printed. A Concord letter says: "Arrangements are being made in this city for a grand jubilee over the result, and for the coming week New Hampshire will be made lively by demonstrations of popular rejoicing. The Democrats seem completely crushed, the magnitude of the victory being so much beyond what they anticipated as to make the political future of the State look anything but encouraging from a Democratic standpoint. It is the intention of the Republicans to hold Grant meetings throughout the State every week until the Presidential election."

Pittsburgh and Newberne.

In reviewing the trade interests of Pittsburgh, we see its enterprise and capital uniting to stretch its iron arms east, north and west, connecting with prominent points of trade and travel—thus securing to the Iron City its legitimate share of the business of the country. In this there is much of commercial wisdom. But in the effort to secure a large share of the passing trade, one very important avenue is left entirely closed, to which there is, or can be no competition. And that is a line of direct communication with the South. It is true the Monongahela river opens up a few miles—sixty or seventy—at some seasons of the year, but it is not of its improvement I would speak, nor to which I would call the attention of capitalists. But it is the importance of a railroad along the western side of the Laurelhill Mountains, connecting Pittsburgh with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, near Newberne. To show its feasibility, take any ordinary map, follow the Monongahela river to its source, in Randolph county, West Virginia, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles (air line); then across a table land of five miles to the head waters of the Elk river, which, in ten miles will bring you to a gap or narrow cut in the Greenbriar Mountain: a distance of five miles more will strike the Greenbriar river; following it to its junction with the New river, fifty miles further, we then turn Southeast up the New river, the same distance, to Newberne, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

Thus we have a distance of two hundred and seventy-five or three hundred miles, not across mountains, but following the channels of nature; not through a sterile region, but one as rich in minerals, as productive in agriculture, and as thickly overspread with lumber as any now open to Pittsburgh commerce and enterprise. That such a road will pay you have but to name the main towns, already of considerable size, such as Monongahela City, Brownsville, Morgantown, Fairmont, Grafton, Phillippi, Beverly, Huntersville, Lewisburgh and Newberne. Many of these places are directly dependent on Pittsburgh, while the others, if supplied from Pittsburgh, must be through very circuitous routes. But the opening up of a country already under a good state of cultivation, will be but a meagre item in comparison with the advantages of the States beyond. When a railroad of three hundred miles will connect with roads already built, running into seven Southern States, we think the prospect sufficiently flattering to enlist not only the money of capitalists but the enterprise of manufacturers. Who is there that has not stood upon the Monongahela wharf and seen the immense loads of Pittsburgh manufactures awaiting a rise in the Ohio river to get into the South and Southwest, and has not seen the need of immediate transportation? Here we have almost a natural grade, inviting the laying down of the rails, when all this hampered capital will find an outlet, and much trade that is now directed to Wheeling, Cincinnati and Baltimore would find its way direct to the manufactory. Will not the people of Southwestern Pennsylvania take hold of this idea and carry it into completion? It is time the masterly inactivity which has so long held us be broken, and the onward of progress become our motto: that while the rush of empire is past us we may not be entirely left in the distance, but secure a portion of the enterprise of this energetic age.

CARMICHAELS, PA. G. W. DAUGHERTY.

Republican National Convention.

The citizens of Chicago have determined on the Crosby Opera House as the place where the Convention will meet. The plans are not matured further than to prove that the Convention will be amply accommodated on the stage by means of a series of raised platforms on either side. This will give the entire auditorium to spectators, and an admirable opportunity to see and hear to all admitted. The committee have engaged the Opera House for the entire week, and by the transformation thus effected as above, the audience room will be the most capacious and strikingly beautiful of any public hall in the United States. The Opera House proper will give its full capacity to those who are lookers on merely. The immense stage, as it is to be arranged, will accommodate the delegates, and leave the entire auditorium to spectators, who will occupy it in reserved seats.

The Victory that Was Not Won!

Probably nothing proves the high expectations of the Democrats of New Hampshire than the speech of Ex-President Pierce only a few days prior to the election, when he spoke of the victory that was to be, but was not, as follows:

"We have come to trust we have all risen above party ranks and party animosities, and party alone; that the victory before us is not to be won by any party triumph in the State, but a triumph in which all parties will rejoice alike. Our opponents have lost strength in a great struggle to rescue the Government from the grasp of fanatics, and reason and reason true fraternal relations, prosperity, with all its comforts will favor us. We will be loyal to the Constitution, law and order, but, let us be thankful, not yet utterly destroyed."

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, on Wednesday, the tariff on coal was reduced forty cents per ton from Cumberland and Piedmont to Baltimore, and fifty cents per ton on gas coals from Fairmont and Clarksburg, and corresponding reduction of way rates was made upon the main stem and branches. The reduction will make a difference in the net earnings of the company of fully six hundred dollars per day. The reduction is prompted by the hope that it will largely increase the coal business of the road.

The Philadelphia Magdalen Society.

As some of the more philanthropic of our citizens are considering the propriety of establishing, upon an extensive and permanent basis, an institution for the reformation of fallen women in this community, it may be interesting to many of our readers to learn something of the operations of the Magdalen Society of Philadelphia, which has been in operation since the year 1810. The annual report for 1867 has just been published, and from it we make the following extracts:

At the commencement of the year the number of inmates was	32
There have been admitted since	25
Making the whole number during the year	58
Of these there were discharged—	
At their own request	5
For insubordination	4
Restored to friends	9
Entered upon reputable families as domestics	13
Sent to Almshouse	3
Leaving in the asylum at present	24
Probationers	2
Family	26

To the general observer this result may not seem great, in view of the large number of outcast women in our midst; but it must be borne in mind that there is no form of vice so difficult of reformation. Extraordinary efforts have been made from time to time by the society to increase its usefulness. Missionaries have been employed, circulars distributed, and invitations extended in almost every form. But the current is obstructed, first, by the unwillingness to restraint by the deluded ones themselves; and, secondly, by the cupidity of those who live by their sin. Still, a good and blessed work is being done. Each year numbers of poor souls "living without God, and without hope in the world," here find a refuge from sorrow, are led by words of kindness, and turned from the paths of vice into those of usefulness and hope. The society starts out with these two leading ideas: First, to bring its children to the knowledge of the truth, and secondly to fit them for useful positions in life.

There has been but little of personal incident occurring at the asylum to record the present year. As regards those who leave or are dismissed, many instances occur of their returning to the institution to see the matron, and informing her that they have obtained employment, showing that it is not, as some affirm, a matter of course that the poor creatures return to a sinful life. It does not discourage us that no more are secured, that similar institutions *abroad* accomplish more, &c. It is far more difficult to reclaim fallen women here than in the great European cities. Once embarked in the sinful life in this country, the poor unfortunates find greater inducements to continue in it from the superior worldly means of their seducers, as a general thing. Prevention is better than cure. If we would destroy the monster vice, root out the evil, it would be preferable to prescribing for the evil itself after it has taken root and flourishes. The chief causes which lead women to this life of sin, are:

First. Bad parental discipline and severity.
Second. Exposure in street begging.
Third. Promiscuous lodgings.
Fourth. Low theaters, music halls, and the like.
Fifth. Drink and bad company.
Sixth. Idleness and love of dress.
Seventh. Insufficient pay for labor, and
Eighth. Destitution.

Some of these destructive causes cannot be reached by legal enactments, as they lie deep in the sinful human nature; others are the offspring of man's cupidity, and can only be met by holding them up to the light of ridicule. But there are others which might and ought to be remedied by *wholesome laws*.

The laws against seduction are insufficient everywhere. While we hold up to the public execration those who helps to sin, we often forget that, after all, man's lust is at the bottom of all. The poor girl who has been seduced by him must bear the burden of the shame alone, and is often led to add to her crime that of the murder of her offspring, while the wretch who has destroyed her flourishes in the world like a green bay-tree. There is no law that will adequately punish him, while his wretched victim goes about abandoned by all who know her, degraded in her own eyes, and unless rescued must, in a short time, sink into the grave of an outcast. There should be a stringent law punishing the crime of seduction with imprisonment, and not leave the unhappy victim of man's base passion to bear alone the burden and the shame of their mutual sin, till, distracted and demented, she commits a crime at which the commonest instincts of human nature shudder and recoil.

Lord Derby's second valet has committed suicide by cutting his throat at Knowsley, England. He was engaged to be married, and had got the notion that his intended wife had transferred her attachment to another.

STATE POLITICS.

A Westmoreland county subscriber writes as follows: "There is more vigilance among our Republicans than ever before, so early in a campaign. Primary meetings for spring election have been larger than ever before. Owing to our conventional arrangements with Indiana county, we will be entitled to two Assemblymen the next session, one of whom is claimed by the townships west of Greensburg, and justly so, as the eastern and northern townships have had the preference for years. Prominent among those named is E. F. Houseman, of Rostraver township, who, for a time, held the office of Deputy Collector of Revenue for the entire county, in which office he made hosts of friends by his gentlemanly deportment, and close attention to business. You will also believe that the Democrats are awake too, when I tell you that "Brick" Pomeroy's paper has about one thousand circulation in our county. I should not say "*Democrats*," for no Democrat will encourage such a man, yet such is the "element" with which we have to contend. W. S.

The Republicans of Bedford county held a large and influential meeting in the town of Bedford on Wednesday evening, 4th inst., at which the following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

That we most heartily ratify and indorse the action of the House of Representatives in impeaching Andrew Johnson—that his own hand has furnished the clear evidence of his guilt; and we demand from the Senate as speedy and prompt action as is consistent with the forms of law and a fair, impartial trial, that the best interests of a great and free nation may be tried without unnecessary delay, shorn of his honors, and consigned for the future to the companionship of unrepentant and defiant rebels in whose interests he has worked, and whose sympathy he has alone sought.

That we cordially applaud the conduct of Gens. Sherman and George H. Thomas in rejecting with disdain the nominations to Brevet rank tendered to them by Andrew Johnson.

That we approve the course of our Representatives in the Legislature, Messrs. Richards and Weller, in their efforts to give the State a fair, free railroad law; that we indorse the bill as it passed the House, and disapprove the senate bill, and instruct our Senator, Alexander Stutzman, to vote for the House bill.

That we again indorse General Grant as our preference for President. Having conquered rebellion in the field, he may well now be entrusted with crushing out traitors in the Cabinet.

STATE NEWS.

The Indiana *Democrat* is now printed in quarto form, and is much improved in typographical appearance.

Bishop Stevens is improving gradually, and on Thursday he was sitting up. He expects to attend to some matters of business in the course of the week, but will not be able to leave the house. Bishop Lee, of Delaware, will take the greater part of the week day service until Bishop Stevens resumes his active labors.

The amount of damage to bridges and mills in Mercer county by the recent "break up" of winter is estimated at eighteen thousand dollars.

The dwelling house of J. Coulter Diltz, near Kellysburg, in Rayne township, Indiana county, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night last, together with its contents. It is said that a can of oil exploded and spread the fire so rapidly that the inmates could save nothing. The citizens of the neighborhood have come forward with a generous subscription, and Mr. Diltz will soon have another house up.

In the Friends' meeting-house at Enterprise, Lancaster county, is a stove still in use bearing date 1761, and originally came from the iron works of Baron Steigel, the founder of Manheim. Mr. Steitman, of Lancaster, bought this stove some forty years ago for its present location.

A company has been organized in Douglass township, Montgomery county, to commence mining for copper ore early in the spring, on the farm of M. H. and J. H. Brendlinger.

Four hundred and thirty applications for liquor licenses for hotels, eating houses, &c., in Schuylkill county, have been filed with the Clerk of the Sessions, fifty-nine of these applicants are of Pottsville.

At a meeting of the Eastern Synod of the German Reformed Church, held at Harrisburg last week, Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart, of Lancaster, was elected professor in the Theological Seminary at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Rev. Dr. Harbaugh.

The fortieth annual report of the Philadelphia House of Refuge states that on the 1st of January there were in the white department, 384 boys and 82 girls—total 466; admitted during the last year, 256 boys and 95 girls—total 351; discharged during the year, 254 boys and 97 girls—total 351. The number remaining in the institution on the 1st inst. was 587, of this number 496 were boys and 91 girls. In the colored department there were remaining on the 1st inst. 85 boys and 41 girls—total 126. About three-fourths of those admitted during the past year were committed at the request of friends, and of those discharged 180 were apprenticed and 104 returned to their friends.

The Tamaqua *Journal* relates the following result of an experiment: "A man in West Penn township, Schuylkill county, the other day purchased several pounds of blasting powder at one of the mills in this neighborhood. Upon taking it home, he found it too coarse for the purpose for which he intended it. What was to be done? Why, it must be made finer, of course, so he procured a coffee mill, and going to work in the garret, proceeded to grind it! He had not made many revolutions of the crank before there was a noise heard, and the room was filled with flying fragments of a coffee mill, window glass, furniture, crockery ware and—his wife. The ingenious experimenter was not killed, but he was badly burnt, and we have no doubt that some time will elapse before he will again turn his attention to scientific researches in the pulverization of powder."

The new rolling mill of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, under the superintendence of W. E. C. Coxe, Esq., commenced operations in Reading a few days since. It is stated that, with a proportionate amount of old rails, six hundred tons of pig iron will be consumed per month, the entire capacity of the mill being twelve hundred tons of rail per month, giving constant employment to three hundred and fifty men.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Friday says: "Last evening about half-past eleven o'clock, as the Cincinnati express train Westward, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, which was running rapidly to make up time, reached a point three miles west of Lebanon, one of the rails broke, throwing